WESTERN RECORDER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Western Recorder.

THIRTEENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

In submitting to this Society their thirteenth Annual Report, the Directors would express their gratitude to the great Head of the Church, for the success with which he has crowned their efforts the past year. The connection formed between this and the American Education Society, has been the means, not only of extending its territory, of increasing its funds, and the number of its beneficiaries; but it has given to its operations a stability and permanence, and a standing in the estimation and confidence of the public, which could not otherwise have been reasonably expected. The plan upon which the American Society is now operating, through this and all its other ramifications, is so economical in its appropriations, and so salutary in its effects upon the character of beneficiaries, that it has received the cordial and general approbation of the christian public; and so far as your Directors have been able to ascertain, it is the most grateful to the feelings of young men themselves.

As this Society had been in operation about ten years before its connection with the American Society, it may be interesting, particularly to its former patrons, to give a summary view of the results of its operations during that period.

Beneficiaries received before the connection with the American Education Society.

The whole number of young men received under patronage, from the formation of this Society to August, 1828, was *eighty-seven*. Of this number fifty-two have become preachers of the gospel, and twenty-four of them pastors of churches; fifteen are still pursuing preparatory studies for the ministry; and twenty have failed of the object for which they received patronage. Twelve of these, however, failed before they were fitted for college, and within a short period after they were received under our patronage. Six failed while members of college; four in the freshman and sophomore, and two in the junior year. Of these, one had been under patronage but six weeks; the others only during their college course. Two only of those who have finished their college education, have engaged in employments foreign to the ministry; and one of these was under our patronage but about one year. Those who have failed of prosecuting their studies, with the exception of three or four instances, are engaged in employments, and sustain a character, so far as the facts have been ascertained, which give a fair prospect of their being useful to the church.

Whole Number of Beneficiaries.

The number of young men received since the connection with the American Education Society, is 101; making the whole number aided by this Society since its organisation, 188. Of these 73 have become preachers of the gospel; of whom seven are labouring in the valley of the Mississippi; seven others are soon to be stationed there; one is a missionary to Greece; two have filled important offices connected with our benevolent institutions; one is a professor in a theological seminary; one the president of a college; and most of the others are successfully labouring in important fields of usefulness.

Beneficiaries the past Year.

Since the last anniversary, twenty-nine young men have been received on recommendation from examining committees; nine have been licensed to preach the gospel; seven have removed without the limits of this Society, and come under the patronage of other branches of the parent institution; two have been dismissed, and recommended to other Education Societies, not connected with the American; one has failed, by means of ill health; two have relinquished the object of the ministry, and engaged in other employments. It is with grief the directors add, that one of their number, John L. Howard, of the Auburn Theological Seminary, a young man of unusual promise, who was about to be ordained as a missionary to labour in the destitute portions of Canada, has been removed recently by death. Those who have failed of prosecuting their studies the past year, were in a course preparatory for college.

There are now under the patronage of this Society, seventy young men. Of these twenty are in the Auburn Theological Seminary; seven are in Hamilton College; and forty-three are in a course of preparation for college, pursuing their studies in eleven different academies and schools, located in seven counties, within the middle and western parts of this state.

Character of Beneficiaries.

The character which the young men generally have sustained, the past year, for piety, industry, economy, and general proficiency in their studies, is such as to give a fair prospect of their distinguished usefulness in the great work before them. The amount which they have earned by teaching school, and by labour, is $2026.66; nearly equal to two-thirds of all they have received from the friends of the Society.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The amount of donations since the last anniversary, has been, in cash, $3228.39; in articles, as estimated by the donors, $560.11; and $44.12 have been received for articles sold; making the whole amount of receipts in cash $3272.51. Of this sum there have been paid $490.95, to the Corresponding Secretary; $129.33 for other agencies; $51 for stationary, postage, and other contingent expenses; $2449.22 have been transmitted to the presbyterian branch of the A. E. Society in New-York, and applied to the support of beneficiaries; leaving $152.01 in the hands of the treasurer.

The articles received, excepting a few, that have been given to young men, in cases of special exigency, are in different places of deposit, to be sold for the benefit of the Society.

The amount which has been appropriated during the year, for the support of young men under the care of this Society, is about $1000 more than the Society has raised and applied to this object; which deficiency has been supplied from the treasury of the Branch Society in New-York.

Uniform Appropriations.

"The Parent Society, after carefully attending to the subject of appropriations, and consulting, extensively, with their brethren, have resolved to appropriate the *same amount* in all stages of education." This amount is fixed at *seventy five dollars* a year, the sum required to constitute a temporary scholarship.

Local Agents.

The important concern of raising funds has been regarded by the Directors with very deep interest. This will, of course, devolve on the Secretary, so far as it can be done consistently with attending to his other indispensable duties. But it is obvious, that one man cannot visit, annually, all the churches within thirty counties, and collect, by his personal solicitations, what ought to be raised for this object, and attend, in the mean time, to all the business concerns of the Society. Neither can a sufficient number of travelling agents be employed for this purpose. The men for this service cannot be obtained; neither can the money be raised for affording them a competent support. Still, it is of the first importance that efforts should annually be made in every place, to obtain whatever can be raised for this object. To effect this in the easiest and most economical way, the Directors have adopted the plan of appointing an agent in each congregation, who, with such assistance as may be afforded him by the Society's publications, and by occasional visits from the Secretary, and other agents, will feel himself to be especially charged with this important duty. These agents, being entrusted with a vital part of the Society's operations, will doubtless feel, with the Directors, a common interest, and be willing to share a proportional responsibility, in whatever may relate to the prosperity of this institution.

The returns that have been made by local agents, as presented from time to time, in the reports of this Society, show that much is to be expected from this branch of its operations.

Female Associations.

The fact, that "two eminently pious females" first proposed the object, and by their "persevering efforts," put in operation a train of causes, that have resulted in all that has been done by the American Education Society, may, with propriety, induce females to take a special interest in promoting this object. The fact, also, we would state, with much gratification, that a large proportion of the funds of the Western Education Society, from its commencement, have been received from intelligent and pious ladies in this section of country; and on them, it will very much depend, hereafter, for the means of carrying forward its increasing operations. The existence at the present time, of about 280 Female Associations, connected with this Society, with the aid which they are affording, as acknowledged in the quarterly reports, show the interest which ladies are now taking in this object, and give the Directors much ground for confidence, that their expectations, from this source, will not be disappointed. Much, in this case, must depend on the individuals to whom the Society's communications are directed.

Pastoral Supervision.

"In regard to no part of their trust," (say the Directors of the Parent Society), "have they felt a more solemn responsibility, than the exercise of a vigilant supervision over those who are under their patronage. Their experience has demonstrated the necessity of great faithfulness on this subject." "The Secretary of the Parent Society, on whom this service has chiefly devolved, has, hitherto, found fewer opportunities of attending to it, in consequence of the severe pressure of other and indispensable duties, than has been earnestly desired."

About fifty of the young men under the care of the Western Society, have been visited the past year, in the form of pastoral supervision. The result has been a decided conviction, that the young men, in general, give a fair prospect of answering all the Society's expectations. Those who are in the Auburn Seminary, in Hamilton College, and in the Oneida Institute, have been visited recently by the Secretary of the Branch Society.

Agencies.

The agencies performed by Rev. Dr. Cornelius, and Rev. William Patton, about the commencement of the past year, through the principal villages from Utica to Buffalo, have been highly important in their results; not only in regard to the increase of funds, but in elevating the tone of public sentiment, and giving an impulse to the public mind, favourable to the interests of this institution. The necessity of extending this impulse, and of bringing into operation, as speedily as possible, the plan of the Society, throughout the whole field which it proposes to occupy, induced the Directors, by their Executive Committee, to appoint several agents in different sections of the country, to co-operate with the Secretary in promoting this object. Three only of the number have engaged in this service; viz: Rev. James Adams, four weeks in Tompkins, Tioga, and Steuben counties: Rev. George R. Rudd, five weeks in Seneca and Ontario counties; and Rev. E. D. Wells, for a portion of his public agency, in Chenango and Broome counties. The Corresponding Secretary has visited most of the churches which had not been previously visited by any agent of the Society. The result is, that the congregations generally, both of the presbyterian and congregational order, within the field of this Society's operations, have agreed to unite in this object, by adopting the plan which their Directors have recommended. What success will attend this measure, the events of another year will more fully determine.

Union with the Presbyterian Education Society.

At the last meeting of this Society, a plan of union was proposed with the Presbyterian Education Society, as a branch of the American, expressed in the following resolutions, which were then adopted, viz:—

"*Resolved*, That this Society will hereafter conduct its operations in connection with the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society, as the western section of that branch; and that the respective boards be requested to concur in this arrangement.

"*Resolved*, That an Executive Committee of five be appointed, including the Secretary and Treasurer of the Society, whose duty it shall be to receive applications for patronage, including the quarterly returns of beneficiaries, to recommend appropriations, and to transmit the accounts and documents to the Board of Directors of the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society.

"*Resolved*, That this Committee be authorised to direct the Treasurer to transmit, from time to time, the funds that may be in his hands, to the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Branch in New-York, after deducting such sums as may be requisite to defray the incidental and other expenses of the Society.

"*Resolved*, That the Executive Committee have power to appoint agents, and to perform any other duties, in the recess of the Board, which, in their opinion, may be important to the welfare of the Society."

The Directors are gratified in communicating the fact, that this plan of union has been cordially acceded to by the Presbyterian Education Society, and a resolution passed, unanimously, of approval and concurrence. The experience of one year has produced increasing evidence that this arrangement is wisely made; and that its results will be very auspicious to the interests of the general cause.

Summary of the last Report of the Presbyterian Education Society.

From the last report of the Presbyterian Education Society it appears, that the whole number of beneficiaries assisted in the course of the year, is 152; pursuing their studies in thirty-two institutions, in New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania; that thirty-six of this number have been received on recommendation from examining committees; and that eight have been licensed to preach the gospel.

The amount raised by this Society, the past year, is $9,622.19. Of this sum, $5,187 have been appropriated directly in aid of beneficiaries, under their immediate care; and $3,200 have been transmitted to the Parent Society.

It is highly gratifying, in view of the heavy drafts upon the Parent Institution, that this branch has been able, in the course of the year, to make them so liberal a remittance of surplus funds; and particularly in view of the large amount which this western section has formerly received from the treasury of the American Society.

Summary of the last Report of the American Education Society.

The whole number of young men assisted by this Society, in the course of the year past, is 524. Of this number, 165 have been received, during the year, on recommendation from examining committees. They have been pursuing their studies in *ninety four* different institutions. *Fifty five* of these young men have been licensed, or are about being licensed, to preach the gospel. Of those who will remain under patronage at the close of the present academic year, "it is not too much (say the Directors) to affirm, that, taken as a body, they are youth of high promise."

The amount of earnings by beneficiaries, the past year, is $11,010; and the whole amount which they have earned in the last four years, is $28,887.

The whole amount of receipts, during the year ending April 30, 1830, is $30,710.14. Of this sum there have been received on account of permanent scholarships, $4,699.54; leaving the amount received during the year, for current use, $26,010.60. The expenditures, in the mean time, have amounted to $34,797.89. The excess of expenditures over the receipts is, therefore, $8,787.29. To this sum is to be added the debt of the Society, at the last annual meeting, amounting to $6,402.97; making the entire deficiency of funds, $15,190.26.

Since the commencement of this Society, in 1816, it has assisted *one thousand and twenty seven* young men, the natives of nearly every state and territory in the Union, and the members of from *one hundred to one hundred and fifty* institutions of learning. Of these about *three hundred* have been licensed to preach the gospel. Some have devoted their lives to the destitute in our own country; *fourteen* have consecrated themselves to foreign missions; and not far from *one hundred and fifty* have been settled as pastors in twenty-one states and territories.—*Seventeen* have become permanent instructors, as professors or principals, in various literary and theological institutions; and about *fifty* are known to be temporarily employed as teachers, who will probably ere long enter the ministry. *Thirty-four* young men have died while pursuing a course of education; and *twenty-six* others have been compelled to relinquish study for want of health. *Twenty six* have been dropped on account of not possessing the requisite qualifications; and as many more have entered upon professions or pursuits foreign from the ministry. Not far from *five hundred* young men are now under patronage.

Education Societies, as connected with other branches of Christian Benevolence.

The review of every succeeding year multiplies the evidence, in numberless ways, that the hand of God is directing and carrying forward the various plans of benevolent enterprise, in which the whole christian world is now engaged, & gives to the believer a more confident persuasion that the millennial glory of the church is at hand. The *Bible* is going forward as the fountain of light, by which every movement in the moral world is to be guided. *Infant Schools and Sabbath Schools*, in connection with *Bible Classes*, are to diffuse this light among the rising generation. They are thus to commence the formation of a character, which shall adorn the church, and bless the world, with the whole constellation of christian virtues, and shall ripen into the perfection of celestial glory. *Domestic Missions* are dispelling the darkness from the desolate portions of our country, and causing the light of gospel instruction to shine, and to produce its appropriate effects, not only by preaching the word, but by establishing and supporting those various organisations, that contribute to promote this object. *Foreign Missions* are extending these blessings to millions in heathen lands.—*Tracts* are important coadjutors in this work, preaching, in silence, by day and by night, and extending to multitudes who have not the living teacher. *Temperance Measures* are removing obstructions, and preparing the way for those blessings to be enjoyed. The *Sanctity of the Sabbath* is the ground of all hope, that these instructions will ever be effectually given. And *Revivals of Religion* must bring forward the men who will readily engage in all these movements.

We hail, with gratitude, the expanding operations in every branch of this blessed work; that every family in the United States is to be supplied, in two years, with a copy of the bible; that every district through the valley of the Mississippi, is shortly to be furnished, where it is practicable, with a Sabbath school; that the whole country, as soon as possible, is to enjoy the christian ministry; and that such exertions are making to evangelise the world.

But how can these plans of benevolence go forward? Which of them can be carried through, without the preaching of the gospel? Is this, then, a time for relaxing our exertions to bring forward *pious young men for the ministry?* Shall we think of doing this, when so many enemies to the cause are rising up, organising and strengthening their forces, and commencing their attacks in so many ways?—when the mighty conflict is thus commencing between the friends and enemies of the Saviour? It cannot—*must* not be.

If the plans for evangelising the world be of God, they will be continued in their operations, extending, and magnifying, and triumphing over the powers of darkness, till the gospel be preached to all nations, and the earth be filled with the knowlege and glory of the Lord. And what a host of ministers must be had for this service! What piety and ability—what self-denial and enterprise, are needed in those who are to go forward in this work! How many Brainerds and Buchanans and Martyns and Millses are to be brought into the field as pioneers in this work! And what a host there must be of similar characters, to carry it forward to maturity! And where shall these men be found? How many beneficiaries of Education Societies, of those now under patronage, and others who will soon succeed them, will hereafter be enrolled on this illustrious catalogue? Where else can we look for them, with so encouraging a prospect? Where, then, is the believer, who would not be engaged in promoting the interests of such societies? Who would not contribute for the support of an institution, that will be raising up ministers, and christianising heathen, and bringing forward the church to her millennial glory; that will be multiplying its blessings in so many ways, for ages and centuries to come? Who would not enjoy the blessedness of those that have laboured, by this means, in turning many to righteousness?

For the Western Recorder.

DOCTRINAL DIALOGUES.—No. IV.

Pilgrim. It is some time, neighbour Worldly, since we last met.

Worldly. Yes; we have both been busy, it seems.

P. Well; have you been studying that law book about which we were speaking?

W. I have looked at it a little.

P. Is that all?

W. I have read with some attention.

P. If you had been consulting a mere earthly law book, and that in a case of only a few dollars' consequence, you would have poured over it with earnestness.

W. True.

P. Have you thus read the bible?

W. Why, I don't *pretend* to be a *pious* man, you know.

P. But you profess to be a *candid* man. Have you read it in the real spirit of *candour?*

W. I think I have read it with some care; and without prejudice.

P. What do you find in it?

W. Why, to tell you the truth, I find that the bible describes every where two distinct classes of men—

P. Both of which you suppose will be saved?

W. Why, it seems not; and yet a great many who read the bible appear to draw that inference.

P. Are *you* satisfied that the inference is correct?

W. I should be glad to believe it, I confess.

P. What, whether true or false?

W. I heartily wish it were true. If I fully believed it, I should not trouble myself—

P. That may be; but look at the consequences of such a belief. All men will not be alike after the judgment. The bible says respecting them, in the last chapter of Revelations, "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy, let him be holy still." At that period we are not to look for transformations of character.

W. Well.

P. Still you would wish all to be treated alike?

W. Not exactly; but—

P. But you would wish them planted in heaven with all their impurity, before the throne of God!

W. But to think of being lost forever. Do think of it. How dreadful! Forever and for ever! I cannot believe it.

P. But the wicked must be either lost or saved. What saith the scriptures?

W. It cannot be that any will be lost *through eternity.* I shall never believe it.

P. So this is your *candour.*

W. It is *unreasonable.*

P. Now you make yourself a *judge* of the law; not a learner. In the case supposed at our last conversation, you would *first learn* the law before you found fault with it.

W. But who can see the justice of a penalty which must *last forever?*

P. The law *condemns* us. That is certain. Whatever its penalty may be, we know that we have incurred it. It convicts us of rebellion; it accuses us of high treason against the God of heaven. *We*, therefore, are *interested judges.* State criminals are not allowed to sit in judgment upon the character of their sovereign, or upon his broken laws, especially when he graciously offers them terms of pardon and reconciliation.

W. But does not humanity require that the penalty should be *limited?*

P. That depends upon the nature of the offence. Conspirators against the common weal, or against the life of individuals, must even in this world, be utterly slain. Other criminals, too, must be confined during life, when the safety of the country requires it.

W. But God is merciful; and we must therefore interpret the penalty—

P. The penalty is fixed. We cannot alter it by interpretation; and—

W. There are different opinions about the import of the penalty.

P. These can never alter it. But let me ask you a plain question. Can you find any thing in the simple, the definite, the forcible language of the scriptures, which authorises the belief that the good and the bad, the righteous and the unrighteous, the holy and the unholy, the precious and the vile, will ever be treated alike?

W. No; that is plain.

P. Well; another question. Does the bible give the least intimation, that the inhabitants of hell will ever be purified?

W. I suppose it does not, in so many words; yet is not the idea admissible? Fire is a purifier.

P. Does it purify that which it destroys? that which it consumes? The idea of "everlasting destruction," in fire that is "unquenchable," in fire that is "eternal;" the idea of being "lost" in destructive fire; this is something very different from the mere process of purification.

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W. But is it not more agreeable to our notions of the mercy of God, to suppose that all men will eventually be saved?

P. Again I say, criminals are partial judges. It becomes us to be learners, and to submit to the plain decisions of the Judge that is infallible. But look again at the nature of the case. Does not the law of God convict the whole world of rebellion?

W. So it would seem.

P. It condemns all?

W. Yes.

P. And justly?

W. Of course; since God is just.

P. Where, then, is the remedy?

W. A Saviour has been provided.

P. How does he save us?

W. By bringing us to repentence, and to the exercise of faith.

P. Where does he do it; in this world, or in the next?

W. In this world, it would seem.

P. This world, then, is a state of probation?

W. Yes.

P. Here our characters are formed?

W. Yes.

P. Those who die impenitent, then, have proved themselves to be incorrigible offenders?

W. That is the question.

P. You acknowledge, however, that they are to be *destroyed* in *everlasting* fire; while believers are to be admitted into heaven?

W. I don't know about the nature of the fire, whether it is real or figurative; nor about its effects.

P. But you know it is *destructive.* The "*vengeance of eternal fire*" is no small matter. The "*perdition* of ungodly men" is no light thing. The "*second death*" is not easy to be endured. God threatens the wicked, let it be remembered, with *destruction* from his presence; not with *purification.*

W. I do not feel at all reconciled to this doctrine.

P. That is quite another matter.

W. It does not seem right.

P. But is it not true?

W. Such a doctrine! How can it be true?

P. To the law and to the testimony.

W. But do you really believe it?

P. Most firmly.

W. And are you reconciled to it?

P. Perfectly reconciled. I would not have it otherwise.

W. This is marvellous. I thought you were a kind hearted man.

P. And where is your evidence to the contrary?

W. You believe in eternal perdition, and delight in the idea.

P. I believe in it, as a truth which is revealed. I am reconciled to it, because justice requires it; not because it is a thing desirable in its nature. God himself does not *delight* in the *death* of the sinner. He would never inflict upon him an unnecessary pang. Yet he will appear glorious in the destruction of the incorrigible; and all heaven will praise him on account of it. It must be so, because he is just as well as merciful. It must also be consistent with all the attributes of God, or angels and the just made perfect in heaven, could not praise him for it. Rev. xix, 1, 2, 3, &c.

W. Still it is a very terrible doctrine.

P. If its terrors lead us to become reconciled to God, they may prove salutary. If not, still every mouth will be stopped, and the whole world, as the bible assures us, become guilty before God. X. Y. Z.

For the Western Recorder.

"And madness is in their hearts, while they live."
King Solomon.

Madness or insanity is always characterised by acts of egregious folly; acts for which no tolerable reason can be assigned. A case has recently come under my observation, illustrating the madness that reigns in the hearts of impenitent sinners. After a long conversation with an intelligent young man, of an apparently sceptical turn, and after his admission of many important facts in regard to the christian religion, he added—"But I reject the system, as a system requiring love and fear towards God, on account of what is called the doctrine of election." The amount of his subsequent remarks was, that he felt so strong objections to the idea of any distinction being made by God in dealing with men, that he could never embrace a system containing the doctrine under consideration. When pressed with the fact, that according to the christian system, all men deserve eternal death, and consequently there could be no injustice in leaving a part to perish, (especially as life is freely offered to all), while effectual measures were taken for the deliverance of a part, he could only object to such a proceeding as partial, without pretending to prove any injustice in the case. He could not deny that God, in his present mode of dispensing temporal favours, is partial without being unjust; and if so, the mere charge of partiality in dispensing spiritual blessings, or doing more for some sinners than for others, might be a charge of no weight whatever.

But how excessively unreasonable, to reject a system ostensibly fraught with the richest blessings ever bestowed upon man; a system claiming to be the only one that can save him from endless wo; a system, admitted by the rejector himself to be the best system of religion in the world; how inexpressibly unreasonable to reject such a system for such a reason! By what process of reasoning, or what unheard of comprehensiveness of views, has the objector discovered, that the doctrine in question *can* be no part of the system by which God will save the souls of men? How can he ascertain beyond all question, that he knows every truth which is related to this doctrine? For he must be aware, that while any truth upon which it might depend is unknown, he cannot determine that there is no *necessity* for it; a thing to be clearly shown before we reject an apparently revealed truth, not contradicted by either reason or scripture. It is of little consequence to say that a proposition *appears* unreasonable to us, unless we can assign substantial reasons for its appearing thus. It may seem very unreasonable to a child, that the violation of an apparently unimportant command should be followed by severe chastisement; but the parent happening to be somewhat wiser, may regard the punishment as entirely reasonable. Shall we not also believe that many things which seem unreasonable to the carnal mind of man, may appear perfectly reasonable to an infinite mind? It would be of great service for those who pretend to decide upon the reasonableness or unreasonableness of seem-

ingly revealed truths, to inquire whether they could beforehand prescribe exactly the course best calculated to secure the glory of God in the management of a revolting world. Objections can be of no consequence, while the objectors know less than they assume as their foundation.

The folly of the individual whose case has been described, is heightened by his rejecting the christian system, *as a system of love and fear towards God.* The very fact of its requiring both is strong presumptive evidence in favour of its claims. It is a dictate of common sense, that a God of infinite perfection ought to be loved by every intelligent creature, and equally so that he ought to be feared by all who can possibly offend him. If the subject of a good prince professes neither love or fear, and acts in consistency with his principles, he will be secure of a place, either in the mad house, or on the scaffold. Such a man either wants common sense, or else common virture. On similar principles it may be affirmed, that any religious system, not inculcating love and fear toward God in high degrees, cannot be the true system of religion.

It may be unnecessary to add in concluding this essay, that the truth of the doctrine of election, as understood by intelligent persons, is not assumed. It is not necessary to the argument. The folly of rejecting the system for the reason assigned is the same, whether we consider this doctrine as actually, or only possibly taught. It consists in rejecting the christian system for a reason which is no reason at all, unless the objector *knows* that the truth in question *can* be no part of that system, without involving some principle contrary to the clear dictates of reason.

C. S. A.

From the Quarterly Journal A. E. Society.

AN EXAMPLE FOR PARENTS,

WHO HAVE BEEN BEREAVED OF THEIR CHILDREN.

A few months since, the Rev. F. Y. Vail addressed several congregations in Cincinnati, Ohio, and opened subscriptions, in behalf of the object of the American Education Society. The following incident occurred, which speaks loudly to all pious parents, who have desired, but have not been permitted, to educate children of their own for the service of Christ. Why will not such parents adopt some of the many hopeful sons of the church, whom God has owned as HIS children, and who greatly need their aid, by paying into the Treasury of the Am. Ed. Society, an annuity of $75? Bereaved parents! think of this. Are there not many others who by doing the same, might gain the glorious distinction, of being nursing fathers or mothers to the church of God?

Mr. Vail writes:—

"Next to the influence of the *character* of our institution, and the blessing of God, in giving success to our late efforts, I will relate a little incident which occurred at a meeting of some leading gentlemen when our subscriptions were commenced, an incident not without effect at the time of its occurrence, and not without encouragement to the friends of the education cause.

"After several addresses had been made, and near the close of the meeting, a rev'd gentleman arose to make his second or third speech, and in attempting to excuse himself for his excess of zeal on the subject, remarked in impassioned accents, that he had peculiar reason to love the education cause; that it was to its sacred benefactions that he was indebted for the unspeakable honour and privilege of preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ; that all he had done and hoped to do for the cause of the Redeemer was to be attributed, under God, to the Education Society, which extended to him the hand of assistance when struggling with pecuniary discouragement, to enter the vineyard of the Lord; that he had not only esteemed it his privilege to refund for the benefit of his younger brethren every dollar he had received, but now wished to present a thank offering to God, for extending the blessings of the A. E. Society, to the perishing thousands of the west, and that now as the Lord had freed him from the responsibility and expense of educating two beloved children, by mercifully taking them to heaven, *he should esteem it a privilege as well as a duty to educate two young men for the ministry in their place;* one of whom he had in his family for this purpose, and for the support of the other, he now wished out of a small competence to subscribe $75 a year, for seven years.

"Christian example was not without effect. Several scholarships were immediately subscribed."

From the New-Hampshire Observer.

AN EXAMPLE FOR PIOUS LAYMEN.

A deacon of a congregational church in N. E. being, in the providence of God, reduced in his worldly circumstances, and obliged to sell his farm, removed with his family into the western part of the state of New-York. There was no preacher in the town where he settled, except one who rejected the humbling doctrines of grace. Upon this man's preaching he did not feel it to be his duty to attend; and therefore set up meetings in his own house, which he conducted, reading to those who attended evangelical and instructive sermons.

His wife and two or three of his children being professers of religion, he rode thirty miles to get a minister to come and organise a "church in his house," or family. And a year afterwards he went for the same minister, to come and administer the Lord's supper to them, when thirty were received into the church!

How strikingly were his efforts to maintain the great doctrines of the gospel, owned and blessed by the great Head of the Church! And what encouragement does it afford to those who are situated in similar circumstances, to "go and do likewise."—How many professors, and even churches, are there, who, when destitute of a minister of their own denomination, instead of maintaining a meeting themselves, will attend with their families, upon the preaching of those whose sentiments are essentially different from their own. And thus they help to weaken the cause of truth, and train up their own children to support and strengthen the cause of error. And where this is the case, we have no reason to wonder that destitute and feeble churches and societies do not flourish, or gain strength, but grow more feeble. But if they would follow the example of the deacon just mentioned, depending upon the blessing of heaven, they might expect that they would not be "forsaken," but that the Lord would "lengthen their cords, and strengthen their stakes."

TEMPERANCE.

A DRUNKEN NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A correspondent of the religious Intelligencer, who had just been visiting the once happy neighbourhood of his nativity, gives the following description of the ravages which have at length been produced by intemperance, occasioned, in most instances, by a previous habit of *moderate* drinking:—

The immediate neighbourhood I have described, comprises twenty-two houses, which are all on both sides of my former residence, and for the sake of system, and of making myself intelligible, I shall number them, and take them in rotation, as I shall have occasion to refer to different houses as I proceed. No. 1, was the residence of Deacon ——, who at the period I allude to, was a merchant doing a flourishing business in a store adjoining. He was a retailer of spirituous liquors; his sons were his clerks; their father thought drinking twice a day was justifiable, and often necessary, and kept a decanter or bottle filled with the good creature, to which of course all had access. Now the house is occupied by another family; the store is removed; his family have no right in the property; he is dead; the oldest son is a drunkard; the second has abandoned his wife, and is an intemperate sailor in the navy. Two have died sailors and hard drinkers, and not one truly respectable representative on the male side is living. No. 2, was occupied by a family, who likewise were moderate drinkers, and who also retailed rum, &c. The result shows at least two heads of families have died drunkards. No. 3, maintained drinking twice a day, and oftener if wanted. At present the father, and six out of eight children are dead, mostly intemperate, all drinkers; the property has passed into other hands, who are descendants of No. 20, and are intemperate. No. 4, presented one of the most respectable and promising families of the town; the man was a magistrate, had a liberal education, went seventeen years as a member of legislature, had a beautiful situation, but drank then too much. The property was drinked up, and has passed into other hands. He separated from his family, and died in an obscure building without attendance, a horrid and disgusting instance of drunkenness. His family are scattered and dead, and have become extinct in the town. No. 5, was occupied by two families; the first died intemperate, and the name is nearly forgotten. The second was an industrious mechanic, a member of the church and in good circumstances. He became a confirmed sot, separated from his family, spent his property, came on the town, and the property is in other hands; but drinking is still maintained in a temperate way in the same place. No. 6, was an industrious temperate drinking man, and had a good property; now he is a confirmed drunkard, (as I saw him reeling through the streets), and lives on his former property as tenant. His family of children have from necessity or disgust, scattered throughout the country, some of them moderate drinkers. No. 7, was occupied by an intemperate husband, but a moderate drinking wife. He is dead, a complete sot,; she is now a drunkard, and labouring from house to house, while their residence has fallen into the cellar. No. 8, was occupied by a family who sustained total abstinence in one, and moderate drinking in another, of the heads of the family. As much is consumed now as formerly, and one at least of their children is a drunkard. At No. 9, regular drinking twice a day at that time, and afterwards increased, has killed one of the heads of the family. At No. 10, the same practice shows the same result, and the remaining head is a sot. No. 11, showed an industrious mechanic, drinking twice a day, and oftener when hard at work. Now he is a drunkard, or very bad drinker, has spent all for rum, and has a son who is following in the same steps, living at No. 12. No. 13, was his father's residence, who was a mechanic, and always had his "11 and 4 o'clock." He is dead, and has left another son, who, with No. 11, has spent the residue of the property, and is intemperate. No. 14, was an intemperate man, who died a drunkard, and has left a son who is a tenant on the property, and a confirmed sot. No. 15, was an industrious and thriving mechanic, but had "11 and 4 o'clock." Now he is a drunkard. No. 16, was a professional man, who was intemperate. During a revival some years since, he was, as is supposed, hopefully converted, and removed from the property which he sold; and is still a temperate and reformed man; but his successor, who was a thrifty young moderate drinking merchant, is an intemperate drinker.—No. 17, was a playmate, left with property, but had a moderate drinking mother; both are now intemperate. No. 18, was a respectable magistrate, and drank temperately; but his wife was intemperate. Now two of the sons who survive their parents, who are both dead, live tenants on the property, are confirmed drunkards and sots. The large property left the family is expended, and without exception, so far as I know, every child (and many of the grand-children) is either intemperate, or has died a drunkard. No. 19, is a 11 and 4 o'clock drinker, son of No. 20, and is *sometimes* drunk. At No. 20, was a respectable mechanic, who punctually dealt out to a large number of workmen, his sons included, as much grog as they wanted, two or three times a day.—Now his property is gone; he and his wife died drunkards, and almost every child has, or is, following the same steps; not a respectable man among them. At No. 21, was an industrious thrifty mechanic; now his property is mortgaged for rum; three children have died intemperate, and he has separated from his wife. He has always practiced moderate drinking until within a few years; but now is a drunkard. No. 22, was occupied by a child of No. 18, who drank occasionally, and since immoderately; left the property in the hands of a "11 and 4 o'clock" thriving merchant, who is now intemperate, and a violent enemy to the cold water society. You see what a neighbourhood rum has made of this once happy little circle, all within a few rods of the place where were spent my happiest days. Who can read such a recital, and not tremble at the result of MODERATE DRINKING.

FACTS.

The following items appear in the Journal of Humanity, published in Andover, Mass.:—

1. A patriarch in the county of Norfolk, who is drawing near to ninety years of age, a little more than a year ago joined a Temperance Society, and like *his* pilgrim fathers resolved on total abstinence. Although he occasionally suffers from an excruciating complaint, for which his medical adviser recommends a portion of distilled spirit, the venerable man could not be shaken, and he declared that *he could suffer*, but he could not drink. He was immediately elected President of the Temperance Society; and he has recently declared, after the experiment of a year, that he has enjoyed better health than formerly, and *that the prescription of spirit by his physician was erroneous*, since he found himself far better without it.

2. A venerable deacon in the same place declined joining the Temperance Society, but agreed to abstain from the use of alcohol as long as a certain regular drinker would do so. Both yet persevere, and *belong to a Temperance Society composed of themselves only.*

3. An enterprising mechanic and farmer in Worcester said exultingly, a few days ago, "I have this year carried on my farm without a drop of ardent spirit, and never was my work done better, or better health enjoyed by my men. Last year I laid in twenty gallons of rum for them, and it was all consumed. In my old age a wonderful revolution is going on. We are awaking from our sleep, which had well nigh been the sleep of death."

4. In the town of Worcester, every dram-drinking cellar has been refused a license, and those who formerly retailed spirit, consider it an insult to be called on for pints, half pints, and gills of poison.

5. In the village of Ware, with a population of 1000 persons, but *two* men are in the practice of drinking at the tavern, and *drunkards have very generally cleared out from the place.*

6. But the most cheering fact that has come to our knowledge, is, that the county commissioners of *Plymouth* county have decided that *it is not expedient to license a single retailer in that county.* On Plymouth rock our forefathers landed, and on the same rock their sons have set up a light to shine wherever the descendants of the pilgrims can be found; and thence now issues a warning voice, "MY SONS, SCORN TO BE SLAVES!"

IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO NEW-YORK.

The Shipping-List gives the following statement of the import of spirit for the first seven months of the present and two last past years:—

From Jan. 1, to July 31,	1830.	1829.	1828.
Brandy, pipes,	1060	2635	7263
Gin, do.	1498	1441	3371
Rum, punch,	2503	6290	7707
Total casks,	5056	10,366	18,341

Being a dimunition of more than one half since last year, and making the imports of this year about 72 1-2 per cent less than in the corresponding months of 1828.

While his excellency Gov. Van Scholton was in this city, he called on one of our most respectable commercial houses, connected with the trade of St. Croix, to obtain information as to the benefits likely to result to that island from a reduction of duties on its products, when imported to the United States. He was informed that a reduction on sugar would be highly advantageous; but that a reduction on rum would be of no importance, as the consumption of St. Croix spirit had ceased, in consequence of a change in the habits and customs of the people.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

The publication of a monthly sheet, called "*The Temperance Society Record*," has just been commenced at Glasgow. In the first number, it is estimated that there are in Scotland about *fifty* Temperance Societies, containing more than 4,000 members, and in Ireland from 50 to 60 Societies, with about 3,500 members. In England there are only two, both in Yorkshire; unless we reckon the Metropolitan Temperance Society in London, the character of which we do not exactly know. All included in the above estimates are on the principle of entire abstinence. The earliest efforts in the cause in Scotland were made in October last.—*Jour. of Humanity.*

INTELLIGENCE.

MACKINAW.

A letter has been received from this station, by the publishers of the Recorder, under date of the 20th ult. The mission family were in good health at that time, and circumstances continued to be favourable. Some important accessions had been made to the church. One of the teachers, also, as will be seen from the following extract, had gone to a new station, with much promise of usefulness:—

"Brother Ayer left us a few days since, for LaPoint, on Lake Superior. He goes with Mr. M. a pious trader at that place. He is to be carried and kept free of expence to the Board. His health has not been good the spring and summer past; but he has some reason to hope that the change will be favourable; and he certainly never has had a more flattering prospect of usefulness than the present. The call for missionary labour in that vicinity has been loud and importunate for years; and though we know not how to spare him; yet, while so many who are emphatically sitting in the region and shadow of death, are stretching out their hands to us for help, we could not say, no. C. W. R—, one of our girls from that place, has gone with him; and we hope that she also has something of the spirit of Brainerd.

"The Lord continues to smile on our weak attempts to serve him. You have doubtless heard of his merciful dispensation last winter. Most of the fruit still remains. C. is a bright example of piety; and we hope he will be a burning and a shining light, and that many of his nation will be brought under its influence. Two weeks ago was our communion. It was an interesting, and I trust a profitable season. The congregation was large, composed of whites, natives, and coloured people. Many of the traders from different places were present, four of whom came forward and united with the church. These are men who occupy important posts, and exert a salutary influence over a multitude of immortal beings. An extensive field is opened through them for missionary exertions; and in an important sense, they are missionaries themselves. They understand the Indian language. They possess much influence. They appear to be devoted in heart, in their lives, and in their substance, to the cause of Christ around them. Even while here, amidst the hurry and bustle of business, they assembled regularly, morning and evening, at their own quarters, for prayer, reading and interepreting the scriptures, in Indian and French, to those around them who were willing to hear. The meetings originated with themselves; and one important object, doubtless, was, that they might *aid each other* in interpreting the scriptures. They are doing much, also, systematically, in the cause of temperance; and there is reason to hope they will soon succeed in preventing entirely the introduction of ardent spirits among the Indians.

"Do not infer from all this, that we have no clouds to obscure our prospect. We are yet on the frontier of Satan's dark empire, and he puts forth all his energies to prevent inroads being made upon it. We have constant struggles from without and within, and need the daily prayers of our christian friends, that strength may be given us equal to our day."

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Rooms, 52, Washington street, Boston.

FACTS

Showing the want of Ministers.—(Continued.)

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Comprising the Associated Calvinistic Baptists.

The Baptist Tract Magazine, for March, 1830, published at Philadelphia, contains a corrected summary of the religious statistics of this denomination, collected with great care from original sources of evidence. The list is not complete; but the following is the number of ministers and churches, as far as obtained:—

Number of churches,		4370
do. of ministers,		2939
Difference		1431

GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The following summary is not far from correct:—

Congregations,		500
Ordained ministers,	120	
Candidates,	15	135
Difference,		165

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Congregations, (about)	800
Ministers, (perhaps in all),	250
Difference,	550

CONG'L CHURCH IN NEW-ENGLAND.

It is estimated that no less than 250 congregational churches are vacant in New-England, and probably that number of ministers, if well qualified and devoted men, could be immediately employed by this denomination, in addition to those now employed.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In regard to this church, it is not known to what extent there is a want of ministers.

Other denominations might be named, but the above statements are sufficient for the present purpose.

CONCLUSION.

Taking the difference in numbers between ministers and churches in the above denominations, as indicating the number of ministers actually wanting to give each church and congregation the entire services of one man, we have the following result:—

Presbyterian Church,	449
Episcopal Church,	200
Baptist Church,	1431
German Reformed Church,	365
Evangelical Lutheran Church,	550
Congregational Church, (say)	200
	3195

More than *three thousand* ministers wanting to give to each church and congregation, belonging to six denominations of Christians, the entire services of a pastor.

But this is making no exception for superannuated ministers, for ministers usefully employed in some other branch of service beside that of pastoral labour; such as Presidents of Colleges, Professors, Instructors, Secretaries and Agents of other benevolent societies, &c. and for ministers who labour under some unfitness for the work to which they have devoted themselves. Subtract these from the whole number, and there will be nearly *Four Thousand Ministers* now wanting to supply churches and societies actually organised and needing pastoral labour in six denominations.

How many then are necessary to supply the destitute of *all* denominations; how many more to preach to the multitude who come under no visible organisation; and how many more still, to furnish only a small share of the missionaries who are wanted to carry the gospel to the heathen?

Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest.

The Scriptures in Greece.—Rev. Jonas King, in a letter to Dr. Milnor, writes as follows:—

"I have nothing new to communicate in particular, except that I have continued the work of distribution, so far as I have had opportunity, and of which I shall give you a particular account hereafter. At the present, there seems to be an abatement of the desire manifested in this country for the sacred scriptures. It may be only temporary. What particular causes are operating to produce this change, I will not attempt to say. I rejoice that so many copies of the gospel have already been disseminated, and hope that in Greece the door will never be closed against it.

"What I say with regard to the abatement of desire for the gospel, may possibly convey *too much* to your mind; for I have no doubt that if I were to go out and offer the new testament to every family who would accept it *gratis*, that I could in a short time distribute all the new testaments I have on hand, and thousands more. There are very few *Greek* families who would not receive it, if *given*. But the abatement is rather with regard to purchasing it, and the *desire manifested* to obtain it. Every thing in this country seems liable to great and sudden changes."

Religious Denominations in England.—The London Morning Chronicle gives the following account of the state of religious denominations in England:—

"In England, we are inclined to believe, from the information we have received from those who have the means of knowing the numbers of the Dissenters, that admitting all who do not belong to any dissenting congregation to be church of England men—a very liberal admission, as there are not a few who trouble neither church nor chapel with their presence—the Dissenters are the majority. Wherever, throughout the country, there is a village sufficiently populous to admit of a chapel, having a chance of being filled, there a dissenting or methodist chapel is to be seen. In all the towns of five thousand inhabitants, the Dissenters and Methodists are unquestionably the majority; and any one who knows what a proportion of the inhabitants of England live in towns, may form some idea of the number of Dissenters. One sect alone, the Independents, have in England above 2200 congregations. The manufacturing population are almost to a man Dissenters or Methodists. In several of the great counties, the late returns exhibit a majority of dissenting chapels; and, taking one with another, the chapels are much larger (in point of seat room) than the churches. A dissenting clergyman cannot exist without a large audience.

"We were assured by a gentleman, whose especial business it has been for years to make himself acquainted with the state and numbers of the Separatists, that adding the proportion of children to those who belonged to the respective congregations, and including the Presbyterians in Scotland, the Separatists amounted to ten millions. Say, however, that in England alone they amount to seven millions, that would be half of the population."

The Secret out.—A Roman catholic correspondent of the Pittsburgh Christian Herald says:—

"The swarm of lo custs which now infest the earth, are sharing the same fate of the Arians and Manacheans. A war is waging between heresy and infidelity, (par nobile fratrum), which will result in the defeat of the former. Then mankind will return to health; for it is much easier to make impressions on a blank sheet, than on one which is defaced with all manner of prejudices and contradictions."

On this the editor of the Herald remarks—

"In this paragraph the mystery is explained. It has been rather a matter of wonder, that the Romanists should appear to unite so much in feeling with *infidels*, in opposing Protestants, or those who walk in "the way which they call heresy." But here Philo has indirectly let out the secret. Infidelity is to defeat heresy; mankind will be left as a blank sheet, and POPERY, in blazing capitals, can be inscribed upon it. This would appear to be his hope. And does not this account for that evident willingness to unite with infidels, to banish every religious institution, except those peculiar to the papal church?"

Scandalous Literary Fraud.—A correspondent of the Christian Watchman complained of the American S. S. Union, for publishing an edition of Mrs. Sherwood's *Infant's Progress*, which contained a passage favourable to infant baptism. Several friends of the Union asserted that the edition of the Union did not contain the passage complained of; and the editor of the Columbian Star stated that it was first noticed by a Pædo-baptist and struck out at his suggestion. The editor of the Watchman replied, that he had in his possession a copy of the work, *with the imprint of the American S. S. Union on the title-page*, and containing the objectionable passage; and called on the Union to deny that they ever published an edition containing it. The officers of the Union have officially informed the editor of the Watchman, that they have "never, in any manner, published, or authorised the publication of but one edition of "Infant's Progress;" that edition was stereotyped, and does not, and never did, contain the objectionable passage."

The question remains, by whom was the copy at the Watchman office published? The answer, if ever obtained, will do no credit to somebody's honesty.—*Vt. Chron.*

A great Blessing, in consequence of faithfully observing the Monthly Concert in time of a Revival of Religion.—During the agency of Mr. Little in Worcester county, Mass. he visited the church in Holden, under the pastoral care of Rev. Horatio Bardwell, formerly a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions. Twelve young men were found in the place, the fruits of a late copious effusion of the Holy Spirit, who it was supposed would study for the ministry; and most of them at the expense of their parents. This animating fact is thus accounted for by Mr. Little.

It was an interesting inquiry with me, how so many youth should become disposed to direct their attention to the ministry; and some of the reasons are undoubtedly these: The attention of the people in Holden has been occupied very much with the benevolent operations of the age, and during a revival last winter, in which about 200 became hopefully pious, the monthly concerts were very fully attended, and no meetings were more exclusively blessed in the progress of that glorious work. The instrumentality of these concerts in awakening sinners, and in making such impressions upon Christians, that twelve of their number contemplate the arduous work of the ministry, must lead us to conclude it is not displeasing to God, even at the time of a most interesting revival, for Christians to assemble and listen to religious intelligence, and pray "Thy kingdom come." Once at Boston, at an anniversary of a Domestic Missionary Society, after several interesting speeches showing the wants of the west, a box was passed for contribution, and one person inquired of a friend who sat near by, What shall *you* give? The reply was, I shall give myself. The case of the twelve young men at Holden is similar. They had been so prepared by previous efforts, that when the inquiry was made, what will you give to increase the number of ministers, they virtually replied, we give ourselves.—*Am. Q. Jour. A. E. S.*

Harbinger of Peace.—This is a monthly periodical pamphlet, which advocates the principles of peace, and the settling of national difficulties by arbitration. It is the successor of the "Friend of Peace," a periodical which has done much to enlighten the public mind, on the subject of war and its evils and remedies; and whose editor, the venerable Dr. Worcester, of Brighton, by his efforts in this cause, has laid the foundation of an imperishable and truly enviable fame. It is to him that we are indebted for the first proposition of a *Congress* or *Court of Nations*, for the settling of national disputes. We are glad to notice that this subject is brought forward in the last number of the Harbinger. A memorial to Congress on the subject is proposed in the following form:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled.

We, the undersigned, convinced of the great advantages and blessings, which an abolition of war, and the reference of all international disputes to a Court of Nations, will confer on mankind, respectfully petition your honourable bodies to adopt such measures as may lead to a *Congress of Nations* for this object.

Auburn Theological Seminary.—The commencement at the Auburn Theological Seminary was on Wednesday the 18th ult. On the evening previous, several addresses were delivered. The following was the order of the exercises on these occasions:—

On Tuesday evening, August 17, 1830.—1. Prayer: 2. Music: 3. Means of securing National Prosperity, before the Southern and Western Fraternity, H. R. Hoisington, New-York city: 4. Demands for higher attainments in Sacred Eloquence, before the Rhetorical Society, J. B. Baldwin, New-York city: 5. Music: 6. Christendom accessary to the eternal perdition of the Heathen World, before the Society of Inquiry on Missions, S. Dibble, Skaneateles: 7. Order, a characteristic of the Divine Administration, before the Theological Society, W. Tobey, Ballston Spa: 8. Music: 9. Benediction.

On Wednesday, August 18th.—Prayer: Music: 1. Zeal essential to the Gospel Minister, J. B. Baldwin, New-York city:* 2. The bible the only Foundation of Morals, L. Shaw, Rutland, Vt.* 3. Demands for a Learned Ministry, C. Chapman, Saybrook, Conn.† 4. The Sublimity of the Sacred Writings, D. R. Downer, Westfield, N. J.† 5. The belief of a God essential to the well being of Society, L. Griswold, Choconut, Pa.† 6. The Works of Creation a proof of the Existence and Character of God, H. R. Hoisington, New-York city:† Music: 7. The Influence of Sabbath Schools on the Intelligence and Virtue of the Rising Generation, E. Marsh, Manlius:† 8. Novelty in Religion, W. A. Richards, Hanover, N. J.† 9. Importance of Manner in the Pulpit, C. P. Wing, Phelps:† 10. Will the Jews as a Nation return to their Native Land? T. Stillman, Wethersfield, Conn.* 11. Luther, or the Spirit of the Reformation, W. Tobey, Ballston-Spa:* Music: 12. Oration, before the Society of the Alumni, Rev. H. P. Tappan, Pittsfield, Mass: Music: Benediction.

* Senior Class. † Middle Class.

The Bible Cause.—We understand that the Norwich and Vicinity Bible Society, Connecticut, have completely redeemed their pledge to the National Society—the payment of $2,000 to aid the general supply.

The West-Chester County Auxiliary, also, at its anniversary on Wednesday last, redeemed its pledge of $1,000 to the same object, and then resolved to raise another $1,000 the coming year. Let other auxiliaries imitate these spirited examples, and the Parent Society will soon be able to diminish its debt, and the great and glorious object which they have undertaken, be rapidly advanced. We cannot brook the idea of a failure in those noble enterprises, in which the Bible and Sunday School Societies have embarked, and there need be no failure if every man will do his duty, and do it in season.—*N. Y. Obs.*

REVIVALS.

There are scattered throughout the Memoirs of Dr. Payson, some very excellent remarks on the subject of revivals. Few men have been more blessed than he in the promotion of revivals; yet few, we suspect, have had less confidence in their own wisdom and strength in regard to this object. At the same time, if we mistake not, he manifests peculiar discernment respecting it.

He says, for instance, (page 62), in a letter to a friend:—

"I think with you, that the management of a revival is a very difficult thing. It is, I believe, a subject as yet but very imperfectly understood. At least, I know very little of it."

Speaking on the same page of pastoral duties—and for the faithful discharge of these he has been considered as a very remarkable example—he observes as follows:—

"My parish, as well as my heart, very much resembles the garden of the sluggard; and what is worse, I find that most of my desires for the melioration of both, proceed from pride, or vanity, or indolence. I look at the weeds that overspread my garden, and breathe out an ardent wish that they were eradicated. But why?—What prompts the wish? It may be that I may walk out and say, "In what fine order is my garden kept." This is pride. Or it may be that my neighbour may look over the wall and say, "How finely your garden flourishes!"—This is vanity. Or I may wish for the destruction of the weeds, because I am weary of pulling them up. This is indolence. Yet from such sources, I fear, do most of my desires for personal holiness, and for the progress of religion in my society, proceed. I hope and trust it is otherwise with you."

Does not this extract throw a flood of light on the present condition of the churches. Oh, the *wisdom*, the pride, the vanity, the indolence, which pervade the hearts of Christians! No wonder that their anxieties are so unproductive, their prayers so unavailing!

But again. In the same letter he mentions a thing, which, if really done in the life and spirit required, would be truly beneficial:—

"The disciples, it seems, returned to Jesus, and told him all things, both what they had done and what they had taught. I think that if we should every evening come to our Master's feet, and tell him where we have been, what we have done, what we have said, and what were the motives by which we were actuated; it would have a salutary effect upon our whole conduct. While reading over each day's page of life, with the consciousness that He was reading it with us, we should detect many errors and defects which would otherwise pass unnoticed."

Who is there, whether layman or minister, that would not feel himself continually reproved, by such a process as this? This is what the scriptures intend by the phrase "coming to the light." John iii, 20.

Vernon, Conn.—A friend from the neighbourhood of Vernon informs us, that this place is visited with a more powerful work of grace than has been witnessed there for many years past. Although the work is of very recent date, there are already about thirty rejoicing in Christ as the hope of their salvation. Very many others are making the important inquiry, "What must I do to be saved." We hope the time is at hand, when Connecticut will be generally overshadowed with a cloud which will yield an abundant shower of grace. It is now about seven years since that state has been visited with any thing like a general and extensive revival of religion. In the years 1822—23, God wrought great things for that people. In one chain of revivals, there were supposed to be at least 2,000 hopeful conversions. That the cloud which now overhangs Vernon, may spread and refresh the whole land is our most earnest prayer.—*Evangelist.*

Shepherd's-Town, Va.—By a letter from this place, bearing date Aug. 17, we learn that a revival is going forward in this place with unusal power. Our correspondent writes as follows:—"The Lord is *now* working wonders among us. We began to feel the special influences of the spirit about one month ago. For the last three weeks conversions have occurred daily. This evening, in a meeting at my house, there were ten hopeful conversions. There have been more than sixty converts within the last three weeks. There is a greater power in this work than in any that I have ever witnessed. Views of the awful nature of sin are uncommonly clear and deep. The temperance cause keeps pace with the religious excitement."—*ib.*

Maine.—Interesting accounts have reached us from the vicinity of Portland.—*ib.*

WESTERN RECORDER.

UTICA: SEPTEMBER 7, 1830.

Four Days' Meeting.—We gave an account of one of these a short time since, as contained in the Cincinnati Christian Journal. The same paper mentions a subsequent meeting, held in Sharon, and not many miles from Cincinnati, at which about 5000 people were present, about one fifth of whom were professors of religion. The meeting it is thought was characterised by great solemnity, regularity and stillness, and by the powerful influences of the Holy Spirit, in the edification of Christians, and the conversion of the impenitent. More than one hundred cases of hopeful conversion were reported; and a number were received into communion.

Three other meetings of a similar character, still later, are mentioned in the same paper, as having taken place at Mount-Pleasant, at Pisgah, and at a place called the Ridge, near Augusta, in Brown county. At the first of these, a new church was organised, consisting of about thirty members; and eight persons professed their faith in Christ, who might "properly be considered as fruits of the meeting." At the second, (Pisgah), fifteen of the fruits were added to the church; and at the third, "sixty-two persons professed their faith in Christ, and three suspended members were restored."

At a recent session of the Hopewell Presbytery, S. C., appointments were made for holding ten of these meetings, "amidst the thin population of their limits," in the space of about two months from the last of August.

We may add to the above, also, that a meeting of a similar character was held a few days ago, about thirty miles to the south of Utica. We know not the particulars.

A Suggestion.—An opinion is now very generally prevalent among enlightened men, that many who pass for honest dealers in the commercial world, are secretly knaves at heart; and that a still greater number, misled by their example, have adopted maxims of *honesty and prudence* in their daily transactions, which, if placed close by the side of the Saviour's "golden rule," would be found quite at variance with christian principles. How many of these are professors of religion it is impossible to say.—Our own impression is, that multitudes, who think themselves entirely honest, need, after all, to have their morals mended in this particular. By the way, what if Chalmer's commercial sermons were to be more frequently read? Many who now little think how they are managing, would find in them abundant sources of reproof.

Home Missions in Connecticut.—We learn from the Connecticut Observer, that the Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society in that state, were instructed, by the late General Association, to act auxiliary to the Am. Home Missionary Society, the present year. Hitherto, it seems, the state has raised from four to six thousand dollars annually, for this object, without any expense of agencies. It is expected that considerably more will be raised on the plan now adopted.

Among the new projects of the age, is that of making a common classical book of the bible; witness the following from an eastern paper:—

"The Trustees of Waterville College, Me. a baptist institution, at their recent meeting appointed a committee of three to inquire into the expediency of introducing the bible, in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as a classic in this institution, and to report at the next session of the trustees."

The idea of thus employing the bible, has been repeatedly suggested, and much has been said in favour of it; but the bible is a book, that, to be rightly appreciated, must be studied in connexion with a prayerful frame of mind. Will it be so studied in our colleges? Will our pious professors and tutors, as they hear recitations from it, glow with holy ardour, and make it manifest that they have deeply drank in its spirit, and that they themselves are sitting at the feet of Jesus, to be taught of God? Could we be assured of this, we should strongly advocate the measure.

Education Society.—The thirteenth report of the Western E. Society, found on our first page, will no doubt be read with interest. The quarterly meeting of the examining committee is held to-day, in Clinton village.

Pastoral.—Rev. Herman Norton has been invited to take charge of the Union Church, New-York. Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of Vermont, has accepted a call from the church at Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y. lately under the care of Rev. Mr. Lansing.

The Synod of Utica, it will be recollected, meet this week on Thursday, at Rome.

The Cherokees.—Mr. Wirt, late attorney-general of the United States, has given a written opinion in favour of the rights of the Cherokees, as a sovereign nation; in which he comes to the conclusion, that the state of Georgia has no right to extend her laws over that territory. Farther particulars next week.

Error.—In about two hundred of our last week's impression, there was an error in the list of officers of the Boatman's Friend Society. Instead of "John Bradish, Esq. Utica, *Treasurer*," it should have read, John Bradish, Esq. Utica, *Secretary:* Alexander Seymour, Utica, *Treasurer.*

The communication of "*Carw y Gwir*," is unavoidably omitted until next week.

POLITICAL.

FOREIGN.

Revolution in France—The King deposed, and Order restored.

London papers to the 3d of August, were received by an arrival at New-York, on Friday last. They contain intelligence of another revolution in France, as sudden as it was unsuspected, but which, altho' begun in blood, it is hoped may terminate without a recurrence of the dreadful scenes which attended the progress of the revolution of 1789. The details occupy seven or eight columns of the New-York papers; but our time and room restrict us to the following summary:—

July 24.—A long memorial was presented to the King, by his ministers, complaining of the abuse of the liberty of the press, and requesting his majesty's interference to restrain it.

July 25.—Four several decrees were issued by the King: The first suspending the liberty of the periodical press, and subjecting its publications to the license of the secretary of the interior, or the prefect of a department: The second dissolving the Chamber of Deputies, which had just been elected, (a large majority of whom were of the constitutional party), and which had been summoned to meet on the 3d of August: The third, under the pretence of "preventing the recurrence of measures which had exercised a pernicious influence upon the operations of the electoral colleges," restricting the right of suffrage, and reducing the electors to one fourth of the number hitherto entitled to vote, and to consist only of those paying the highest tax in the departments: The fourth directing a new election on the 8th and 18th of September, and convoking the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies for the 28th of the same month.

July 26.—A meeting of the editors in Paris was held, at which (with one exception) they resolved unanimously *to disregard the decree respecting the press.*

The bank refused to discount bills; upon which all the manufacturers discharged their workmen, and the streets of Paris were filled with groups, discussing aloud the extraordinary state of affairs.

July 27—28.—The presses of several of the liberal journals were seized by the police, and removed from the offices. This appeared to be the signal for the manifestation of public opinion. The populace was no longer to be intimidated by the troops, and bloodshed ensued to a frightful extent. Many of the national guards now spontaneously took up arms in defence of the public liberties; but the government neglected to profit by this open demonstration of feeling, and persevered in the course which must terminate in their ruin. This state of things continued until the populace and the national guards attacked and carried the Hotel-de-Ville, and several small posts. The King's troops then charged in turn, and, after an obstinate resistance, in which much blood was spilled, succeeded in retaking them. The possession, however, was of short duration, as the students of the Ecole de Droit, and of the Ecole Polytechnique, fell vigorously on the military, and drove them from their posts.

The national guard being then organised to a considerable extent, and having at their head Gen. Gerard, undertook the duty of protecting the city, and gained over to the cause of the people, the 5th and 53d regiments of the line.

During these proceedings, the populace, being formed into bands, armed in every way, and organised to a great extent, gained considerable ground, and pushed their advantages to the extremeties of the city. The royal guards, who had been ordered to evacuate Paris, were directed to proceed to St. Cloud, one of the royal palaces, four miles from the capital. The third regiment of guards, and the Swiss guards, who had not quitted their posts at the Tuileries, were attacked there at 12 o'clock in the day, and the posts being forced, the troops retreated to the Louvre. Here they were again attacked at 3 o'clock, and after a heavy firing, they were dispossessed, and finding further resistance hopeless, they retired from Paris.

A meeting of the Peers took place, but with no material result. The Deputies who had already arrived in Paris, met, and agreed to a protest, which was sent to the King, at St. Cloud, but it did not appear that the King would make any concession. The Deputies, on ascertaining the obstinacy of the King, reassembled to deliberate, and to take measures for the safety of the country.

The tri-coloured flag was floating on the Tuileries, and according to some accounts, on the cathedral of Notre Dame.

July 29.—The following proclamation was issued by Gen. *LaFayette*, who had been appointed commander in chief of the army:—

"*Fellow-Citizens*—You have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of the choice of the Parisian guard national. We fight for our laws and our liberties.

"*Fellow-Citizens*–Our triumph is certain. I beseech you to obey the orders of the chiefs that will be given to you, and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way. The guards are ready to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who tho't to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws, and their sanguinary plots. Signed at the general quarters.

"LE GEN. DE LA FAYETTE."

July 31.—The Deputies present in Paris, addressed a proclamation to the French people. It begins thus:—

"Frenchmen! France is free! Absolute power had raised its standard; the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris, attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms, which had triumphed in vain in the elections. A power which usurped our rights, and disturbed our repose, threatened at once liberty and order. We return to the possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights; no more barrier between us and the rights we still want. A government which may without dismay secure to us these advantages, is now the first want of our country."

The proclamation adds, that the Deputies present, till the Chambers could regularly convene, had invited the Duke of Orleans, "a Frenchman, who had never fought but for France," to exercise the functions of lieutenant general of the kingdom; that he was devoted to the national and constitutional cause, and had always defended its interests, and possessed its principles.

The Duke of Orleans, the same day, issued the following proclamation:—

"Inhabitants of Paris!—The deputies of France, at this moment assembled in Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital, to exercise the functions of lieutenant-general of the kingdom. I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamities of civil war and of anarchy. On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed, and which I myself long wore. The Chambers are going to assemble; they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws and the maintenance of the rights of the nation. The charter will henceforward be a truth.

"LOUIS PHILLIPE D'ORLEANS."

An administration was also organised, "to replace, provisionally, the administration which had just fallen with the power of Charles X." It consists of ministers for the departments of justice, the finances, war, the marine, foreign affairs, public instruction, and the interior.

A letter from Paris, dated the 31st says—"This is surely the most extraordinary nation on the face of the earth. The day before yesterday, Paris was filled with 150,000 men, engaged in mortal combat. Its streets run rivers of blood, and reverberated to the thunder of artillery, the roll of musketry, the tolling of the tocsin, the cheers of the combatants, the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying. Yesterday morning all was calm. The military service was performed with order and precision by 100,000 men, who never before this week figured as soldiers. The loss of both parties on the 29th was immense. The Swiss fought bravely, and a company of them defended the street St. Honore, until every man fell. The guard also fought with bravery and devotion, and were dreadfully cut up. There may be counted in the front of a house which forms the corner of the streets de Roban and St. Honore, 5000 shot holes. The street St. Honore, for two days, was a perpetual scene of slaughter.

August 1.—Under this date, it is stated that the King was at Chartres, a town 45 miles southwest of Paris, on his flight to Nantes, situated on the Loire, near its mouth, 217 miles southwest of Paris. He was accompanied by the Duke of Bordeaux and other members of the royal family, who took with them all the crown jewels, and by the Swiss guards who had survived the carnage. The royal guard, in a state of complete discouragement, disorganisation and desertion, remained at St. Cloud. Another article states that the Swiss guards had also forsaken the King.

It was expected that the King would continue at Nantes, until joined by the ex ministers, when it would be decided whether they would proceed to Germany or England.

The troops of the line at Lyons, at Lisle, at Rouen, at Havre, at Marseilles, and generally throughout the departments, had joined the citizens. A deputation from Lyons had arrived at Paris, offering five thousand men, if needed. The provisional government was successively exerting itself to restore order, and Paris was generally resuming its tranquil appearance, though the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The result remains to be seen. Should the Legendres, the Marats, the Dantons, and the Robespierres, in which characters Paris doubtless abounds, be kept in subjection, it is possible that the dreadful scenes of the former revolution may not be again witnessed, and that tranquility may be restored without further bloodshed.

The London papers state, that the British cabinet, on hearing of the measures resorted to by the people of France, immediately assured the French government that they should in no way interfere in behalf of either party.

Duke of Orleans.—The Duke of Orleans is a relative of the royal family. His father was one of the most blood thirsty members of the National Convention. He assumed the name of Philippe Egalite; and altho' a cousin of Louis XVI. he voted for his death, and soon after perished himself on the same scaffold. The present Duke was an officer of the revolutionary army, and if our recollection is correct, fought at Jemappe, under Demourier. But not long afterwards, to avoid the fate of his father, he fled to England. Being refused an asylum in that kingdom, he came to the United States, accompanied by a younger brother, and for a time, we believe, kept a French school in Boston. He returned to France on the restoration of the Bourbons; but in consequence, probably, of the part which his family had taken in the revolution, and being also a constitutionalist, he has never been in favour at court. He is said to possess respectable talents, and to be considerably experienced in military affairs.

The succeeding articles were received by a previous arrival at New-York, with London dates to the 23d of July:—

Algiers.—The following is a copy of the convention between Gen. Beaumont and the Dey of Algiers, for the surrender of that city and its dependencies. It is, in effect, an unconditional surrender; for the permission given to the Dey to retire from the city, with his family and private property, and the stipulation that the inhabitants shall enjoy the free exercise of their religion, their property, &c. were matters of course; unless, indeed, the place had been taken by storm:—

Convention between the General in Chief of the French army, and his highness the Dey of Algiers.

The fort of Casauba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city, shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at ten o'clock, French time.

The General-in-Chief of the French army, promises his highness, the Dey of Algiers, to leave him his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family and all that belongs to him, and so long as he remains at Algiers, he and all his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family. The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free. The liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry, shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected. The General-in-chief promises this upon his honour.

The exchange of this convention shall be made before ten o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately after enter the Casauba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port.

Camp of Algiers, July 5, 1830.

France and Algiers.—The French government has received positive intelligence that the treasure found at Algiers would pay the expense of the war. It was understood that the regency would be given up to the Porte, on condition that the Sultan engaged for the suppression of piracy, and changed the governor every four years at least. It was not believed in the highest political circles, that there was any question of a colony.

A dispatch from Gen. Beaumont, dated the 8th of July, says, that the Dey had been to see him, and had expressed a desire to go and settle at Leghorn; and that he would be conveyed thither on board a frigate: That all the unmarried Turks are also to depart from Algiers: That the Bey of Titery had sent in his submission to the French government; and that the Beys of Oran and Constantina would probably follow the example. The general states the loss of the French, in killed and wounded, subsequent to the 14th of June, at 2300; of whom 400 were killed. Four of the General's sons accompanied him to Algiers. The death of one of them is thus mentioned:—"Most of the fathers of those who spilt their blood for their country and their King, will be more fortunate than I am. My second son had received a severe wound in the battle of the 24th. I was full of hope of preserving him. This hope has been deceived; he has just expired. The army loses a brave soldier: I lament an excellent son."

It had been officially announced that 2000 pieces of artillery in bronze, more than thirty ships, such as frigates, corsairs, &c.; the arsenals of war, and the marine, provided with arms and munitions, and 55,000,000 of francs, fell into the hands of the French forces at Algiers.—The greatest tranquility reigned in the city of Algiers at the last accounts, and the most cordial friendship existed between the French and the inhabitants. The latter treated their conquerors as liberators, and so considered them. The Algerines had estimated their loss at upwards of 10,000 men, in killed and wounded; and that of the French, in killed, wounded, or disabled from various causes, was computed at between 4000 and 5000. Of the volunteers, the killed and severely wounded amounted to about 1200.

A letter written on board the Provence, at Algiers, states that Admiral Duperre had under observation two frigates, one English, the other Dutch, which he found in the harbour of Algiers, and on board of which it was suspected the diamonds of the Dey, which formed a great part of his treasure, were concealed.

Among the captives delivered at the taking of Algiers, there were some who had been nearly thirty years in captivity. They have been horribly mutilated by the barbarians, who have made them endure dreadful torments during their long captivity.

It is affirmed that 3000 or 4000 of the Turkish soldiers of Algiers, having found means to retreat along the sea-coast during the night of the 4th of July, the day on which the city capitulated, have gone to a town in the interior, the name of which is not given, with the intention of continuing the war in the mountains, and that they have elected a new Dey, according to their ancient formalities, declaring that Hussein had lost his post, as being a slave of the Christians.

Great Britian.—Parliament was prorogued on the 23d of July, by the King in person; a ceremony which had not taken place since the commencement of the last reign. On this occasion, his Majesty read a speech to the two houses. The following are extracts:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"On this first occassion of meeting you, I am desirous of repeating to you in person my cordial thanks for those assurances of sincere sympathy and affectionate attachment which you conveyed to me on the demise of my lamented brother, and on my accession to the throne of my ancestors.

"I ascend that throne with a deep sense of the sacred duties which devolve upon me, with a firm reliance on the affection of my faithful subjects, and on the support and co-operation of parliament, and with a humble and ernest prayer to almighty God, that he will prosper my anxious endeavours to promote the happiness of a free and loyal people.

"I cannot put an end to this session, and take my leave of the present Parliament, without expressing my cordial thanks for the zeal which you have manifested on so many occasions for the welfare of my people.

"You have wisely availed yourselves of the happy opportunity of general peace and internal repose, calmly to review many of the laws and judicial establishments of the country, and you have applied such cautions and well-considered reforms, as are consistent with the spirit of our venerable institutions, and are calculated to facilitate and expedite the administration of justice. You have removed the civil disqualifications, which affected numerous and important classes of my people.

"While I declare on this solemn occasion, my fixed intention to maintain, to the utmost of my power, the protestant reformed religion established by law, let me at the same time express my earnest hope, that the animosities which have prevailed on account of religious distinctions may be forgotten, and that the decision of Parliament, with respect to those distinctions, having been irrevocably pronounced, my faithful subjects will unite with me in advancing the great object contemplated by the legislature, and in promoting that spirit of domestic concord and peace, which constitutes the surest basis of our national strength and happiness."

Ireland.—Ireland continues in the same melancholy condition as at the date of the last accounts. On this subject, the Liverpool Chronicle, of 24th July, says:—

"The elements of disorder are rapidly becoming more and more powerful, and we fear they will shortly be embodied in effort, or a series of efforts, which we may all deeply deplore. The truth is, there is no reasoning with famishing provinces; it is neither to be expected nor wished, that a people should submit to starve, without making themselves heard or understood. The poor of Ireland must be fed at home, and the land charged with the means of maintaining the population, as it is in England, before the wants of the Irish poor can be adequately relieved, or any reasonable hope of the tranquility of that wretched country can be entertained."

The Market.—The weather had become fine in England, and the spirit of speculation in flour had ceased. Prices remained nominally the same; but there was little inclication to purchase.

Latest from Algiers.—A letter from Gen. Beaumont, dated July 10, states that the Dey had changed his mind respecting the place of his retreat, and had expressed a desire to go to Naples; for which place he had embarked. A telegraphic dispatch from Toulon, dated July 30, mentions that he had arrived, with all his suite, in the road of Mahon.

The treasures which had been already found at Algiers, is said to amount to 90,000,000 francs in money, and 10,000,000 in articles of gold and silver; and it was hoped that there remained from 20 to 30,000,000 more to be counted.

DOMESTIC.

Singular Providence.—The Hudson Gazette contains a letter from Austerlitz, Columbia county, dated the 25th ult. giving the particulars of the destruction of a school-house in that town by lightning. There were about twenty-five children in the house, who were all struck senseless, and many of them literally covered with brick, plaster, broken timber and boards. The school-mistress first recovered from the shock, and had extricated most of the children, and carried them to the door, before other assistance came. No lives were lost, and hopes were entertained that all who were injured would recover.

Canal Revenue.—The amount of toll paid to the collector at Albany, up to the first day of September this year, is one hundred and six thousand four hundred and seventy dollars; which is twenty thousand five hundred dollars more than he received last year for the same time.—*Alb. D. Adv.*

It is stated in the western papers, that the Ohio canal is now open from Cleaveland to Newark, a distance of one hundred and seventy miles.

UTICA MISSIONARY DEPOSITORY.

Received for the C. A. B. F. Missions, from the 17th June, to the 27th August, 1830.

Clinton—Mrs. F. Taylor, $50, of which $30 is to be applied for the support of Philip Taylor, in India: Young Ladies' Society, to educate heathen children in Ceylon, 5.25: Ladies' Franklin Soc'y, by Mrs. H. Benedict, treas'r, 20.00, $75 25
Deerfield & Russia—Month. concert, by Mr. Blue, 1 25
New-Hartford—For. Miss'ry Society, by Mr. Goodrich, treas'r, 71 27
Augusta—Mon. con. by Mr. Chandler, 35 67
Madison—Female Cent Society, 23 25
Genoa—A box of clothing, directed to G. W. Tracy, New-York, and cash, 1 00
Auburn—A box, containing a saddle and bridle, for the Greece mission.
Whitesboro'—Mon. con. by Mr. Rawson, 40 00
Perry Centre—Do. by Rev. Mr. Gridley, 15 03
Richland—Mon. con. by Rev. Mr. Robinson, 7.75: Fem. Ed. Soc'y, by Mrs. E. Ives, treas'r, 4.32, 12 07
Boonville—2d ann. payment of the Juvenile Soc'y, for educating Edwin Barns at Mackinaw, $12, and a box of clothing for that station, by Miss Barns, 12 00
Sherburne—Mrs. Copeland, 1: Mrs. Stebbins, 3: J. W. F. 10.37, 14 37
Utica—Gent.'s For. Mis. Association, by Mr. Bagg, treas'r, 47.29: Rev. Mr. Everett's congregation, mon. con. by S. Thomas, coll'r, 4.77: 2d pres. church, mon. con. 31.96, and a gold ring, by Mr. Cadwell: 1st pres. ch'h Sabbath school, by T. Parmele, 7.31, for the Palestine mission: Fem. Assoc'n, 69 88: A legacy of Miss Mary Jones, dec'd, 15, by Mrs. S. Clark: Datch reformed ch. by Mr. Bethune, 12.60, 133 81
Sauquoit—Pres. Soc'y mon. con. by Rev. Mr. Hyde, 5 37
Pitcher—Fem. Juv. Soc'y, a box of clothing, est. at 15.37, by Mrs. Lyman.
Preble—Mon. con. by Rev. Mr. Clark, 6 74
Holland Patent—Do. by Mr. Southworth, 4 38
Westmoreland—Do. by Rev. Mr. Crane, 13 00
Constantia—A roll of flannel, from Dea. Smith, by Rev. Mr. Dixon, not est'd.

Amount of cash, $519 46

P. S.—The Subscriber, having received a number of copies of the Annual Report of the A. B. C. F. Missions, for the last year, those Associations which have contributed $20 or over, are requested to send and receive a copy.

ABIJAH THOMAS, *Agent.*

MARRIED,

In New-Hartford, on the 1st inst. by Rev. Mr. Frost, Dr. *William C. Warner*, to Miss *Sarah H. Taylor.*

DEATHS.

In this village, on Saturday last, Mr. *Benjamin Wilse*, aged 48. The same day, Mrs. *Olive Briggs*, aged about 20.

In New-York, on the 31st ult. Rev. *Edmund D. Griffing*, aged 25.

ONEIDA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY.

The Annual Examination will be held at this Institution, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 14th and 15th instants, commencing at 9 o'clock each day, and terminating at 12, on Wednesday. The Annual Exhibition will be held at the Baptist Church in the village, on Wednesday afternoon; exercises commencing precisely at 2 o'clock. All who feel interested in the prospects of this institution, are respectfully invited to attend. GEORGE W. GALE.
PELETIAH RAWSON.

Whitesboro', Sept. 6, 1830.

The Trustees of the Oneida Institute are hereby informed, that there will be a meeting of the Board, at the Institution, for the transaction of business, on Wednesday the 15th inst. at 1 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

WILLIAM WALCOTT, *Sec'ry.*

The course of instruction in the Polytechny at Chittenango, will recommence on the 29th inst. Applications for admission into the institution must be seasonably made, in order to reap the benefit of a full course in the different classes. AND'w YATES, Principal.

Sept. 6, *A. D.* 1830.

NOTICE.

The Synod of Utica will be opened with a Sermon, in the presbyterian church in Rome, the second Thursday of September next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. N. COE, *Stated Clerk.*

August 17, 1830.

NOTICE.

The Christian Almanack, for the Western District, for 1831, is received at the Depository of the American Branch Tract Society, No. 137, Genesee street. All who feel the importance of circulating this valuable Periodical, should avail themselves of its early appearance, and endeavour to get it at least into every christian family. To those who purchase 100 copies, the price is $3.50; fifty cents by the dozen, and six pence single. Orders for the work may be addressed—"Agent American Branch Tract Society, Utica."

New Agents for the Recorder.

Springport, Shannon Davis. | Cayuga, Dea. E. Huggins.
Seneca-Falls, S. M. Maltby | Erwin, St'n co. A. Rouse.
Do. Dr. A. N. Vantine. | Chittenango, Dr. Kennedy
Canandaigua, C. G. Hammond.

LECTURES ON PENMANSHIP, at Washington-Hall. Expense 50 cents for the course.—Apply immediately, if at all. Five hundred would apply if they knew particulars. *Sept.* 7, 1830. 1w

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between *Jared E. Warner* and *Sylvanus Harvey*, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 17th ultimo.
JARED E. WARNER.
SYLVANUS HARVEY.

JARED E. WARNER and ALBERT SOUTHMAYD, having formed a copartnership, will continue the *Drug, Dye-Stuff,* and *Paint Business*, at the old Stand of WARNER & HARVEY, under the firm of WARNER & SOUTHMAYD.

Utica, Sept. 6, 1830. 36w6

WARNER & SOUTHMAYD,

HAVE just received, at the old Stand of WARNER & HARVEY, a supply of DRUGS and MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS and OIL; among which are the following:—

Logwood, Nicaraugua, Camwood, Fustic, Superior Bengal & Float Indigo, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Verdigris, Annatto, Rocoa, Woad, Cudbear, Press Papers, Tenter-Hooks, White & red Lead, Venetian Red, Vermilion, French & Chrome Yellow, Spanish & Paris White, Chrome Green, Gold & silver Leaf, Bronze, Linseed & Sperm Oil, Copal Varnish, Spirits Turpentine, Paint Brushes, Gum Shellac, Gum Copal, Opium, Camphor, Myrrh, Acetate Morphine, Iodine, Strychnine, Hydriodate Potash, Blue Pill English, &c. &c.; comprising as complete an assortment of genuine articles as can be found in the village; which are offered at wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

Also, for sale as above, a few reams superior SAND PAPER. *Utica, Sept.* 6, 1830. 36w3

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE next term of instruction in this Seminary will commence on Wednesday, the 29th day of September instant, and will continue thirteen weeks. For the benefit of pupils, as well as the convenience of the teachers, those who intend to join the Seminary are desired to do so, at the commencement of the Term.

S. WHITTELSEY, Principal.

Utica, Sept. 6, 1830. 36w3

WHITESBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE next term of this School, under the care of Mr. H. BLODGET, will commence on Thursday, the 16th of September inst. The character of Mr. B. as an instructor, has been fully realised; and the Trustees can with confidence recommend it as an institution worthy of the attention of parents, who wish to give their children advantages of scientific and moral instruction. Board can be obtained in good families, at 12s per week. Five or six boys can be accommodated with board in the same family with the Teacher.

By order of the Trustees,
LEWIS BERRY, *Clerk.*

Whitesborough, Sept. 3, 1830. 36w3

FOUND,

ON Friday last, near Trenton village, a Woman's red bombazet WORK-BAG, containing several notes, accounts, receipts, and a sum of money. The owner is requested to prove her property, pay charges, and receive it. ELIAS CURRY.

Trenton, Sept. 6, 1830. 36w2

HORSES FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Wednesday the 8th of September, will be sold at Public Auction, near Genesee street Bridge—

Forty Valuable HORSES,

lately employed in the service of the Citizens' Six-day Packet-Boat Company. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. Terms liberal, and made known at the time of sale. NORMAN TRYON, Auctioneer.

Utica, August 31, 1830. 35w2

BERKSHIRE MEDICAL INSTITUTION

THE annual Course of Lectures commences on the first Thursday of September, and continues fourteen weeks. Medical degrees are conferred at the close of the lectures, in December, and at the annual commencement of Williams College, with which this institution is connected. The requisites for an examination for a degree are, a good moral character, three years study with a regular physician, an adequate knowledge of the Latin language, and attendance on two full courses of lectures, one of which must have been at this institution. The examination for Medical Degrees begins on the Wednesday preceding the close of the lecture term. Dissertations must be lodged with the Dean of the Faculty at least four weeks before the commencement. The Trustees have made ample provision for the accommodation of students, and are increasing the advantages for a thorough and complete medical education. The Lectures will be delivered by

H. H. CHILDS, M. D. *Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
S. W. WILLIAMS, M. D. *Medical Jurisprudence.*
S. P. WHITE, M. D. *Theoretical and Operative Surgery.*
C. B. COVENTRY, M. D. *Materia Medica and Obstetricks.*
W. PARKER, M. D. *Anatomy and Physiology.*
C. DEWEY, M. D. *Chemistry, Botany, and Natural Philosophy.*

Matriculation Ticket, $3. Lecture Fee, $40. Graduation, $12. Library $1. Board, including washing, lodging, and room, $1,75 a week.

By order of the Trustees, S. M. McKAY, *Sec'ry.*
Pittsfield, Mass. July 26, 1830. 32w6

STATE OF NEW-YORK.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Albany, July 22, 1830.—SIR—I hereby give you notice, that at the next general election in this state, to be holden on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of November next, a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are to be elected. And also, that a Senator is to be chosen in the Fifth Senate District, in the place of Truman Enos, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next. A. C. FLAGG, Secretary of State.

To the Sheriff of Oneida County.

N. B.—Representatives to Congress and Members of Assembly are also to be chosen at the general election. All vacancies, except in the office of Justice of the Peace, are to be supplied according to the requirements of section 8, title 2, of the election law.

Sheriff's Office, Oneida County, August 6th, 1830.

The Supervisors and Inspectors of Elections, in and for Oneida county, will please take notice of the above.

34 JOHN E. HINMAN, Sheriff.

HARDWARE, &c.

JAMES DANA & Co. No. 88, Genesee street, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, in addition to their former Stock, a fresh supply of Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery & Cabinet Ware, which they offer, wholesale and retail, on the most favorable terms. *Utica, May* 25, 1830. 2f

FRUIT.

THE Subscribers are just receiving a Supply of fresh FRUIT, among which are—

80 boxes Raisins, 30 drums Figs,
50 do. Lemons, 10 do. Sultana Raisins,
20 do. Oranges, 40 bales Almonds, &c. &c.

PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

GROCERIES.

PARKER & HASTINGS, No. 90 Genesee street, (Green Store), are now receiving a fresh supply of GROCERIES, comprising almost every article usually kept in their line of business, which they offer at a very small advance from the New-York prices, for cash.

Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE.

50 chests fresh Teas, 10 hhds. Brown Sugars,
20 bags Coffee, 30 boxes Loaf Do.
Just received, by PARKER & HASTINGS,
No. 90, Genesee street.

Utica, April 27, 1830. 17

MOLASSES, FISH, TOBACCO.

30 hhds. Molasses, 60 bbls. Mackerel,
150 qt's Codfish, 40 kegs Tobacco,
15 bbls. Shad, Now receiving, and for sale,
By PARKER & HASTINGS,
April 27, 1830. No. 90, Genesee street.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

The subject of the following powerful sketch will not be regarded as fictitious, by those who are conversant with ecclesiastical history:—

PERSECUTION AND SABBATH OF THE COVENANTERS.—By J. Grahame.

With them each day was holy; every hour
They stood prepar'd to die; a people doom'd
To death; old men, and youths, and simple maids.
With them each day was holy; but that morn,
On which the angel said, "See where the Lord
Was laid," joyous arose; to die that day
Was bliss, Long ere the dawn, by devious ways,
O'er hills, thro' woods, o'er dreary wastes, they sought
The upland moors, where rivers, there but brooks,
Depart to different seas. Fast by such brooks
A little glen is sometimes scoop'd, a plat
With green sward gay, and flowers that strangers seem
Amid the heathery wild, that all around
Fatigues the eye; in solitudes like these,
Thy persecuted children, Scotia, foil'd
A tyrant's and a bigot's bloody laws.
There, leaning on his spear, (one of the array
Whose gleam, in former days, had scath'd the rose
On England's banner, and had powerless struck
The infatuate monarch and his wavering host),
The hoary veteran heard the word of God,
By Cameron thunder'd, or by Renwick pour'd
In gentle stream: Then rose the song, the loud
Acclaim of praise. The wheeling plover ceas'd
Her plaint; the solitary place was glad,
And on the distant cairns the watcher's ear
Caught doubtfully at times the breeze-borne note.
But years more gloomy follow'd; and no more
The assembled people dar'd, in face of day,
To worship God, or even at the dead
Of night, save when the wint'ry storms rav'd fierce,
And thunder-peals compell'd the men of blood
To couch within their dens: Then dauntlessly
The scatter'd few would meet, in some deep dell,
By rocks o'er-canopied, to hear the voice,
Their faithful pastor's voice. He, by the gleam
Of sheeted lightning, oped the sacred book,
And words of comfort spake: Over their souls
His accents soothing came; as to her young
The heath-fowl's plumes, when at the close of eve,
She gathers in, mournful, her brood, dispers'd
By murderous sport, and o'er the remnant spreads
Fondly her wings; close nestling 'neath her breast,
They, cherish'd, cower amid the purple blooms.

We learn by a private correspondent at the east, that there is some probability of the rudiments of music being embraced in the improved system of school teaching, which is now in agitation in the state and county conventions in Massachusetts and Connecticut. We hope that this attempt will not fail. In the infant, the sabbath, and the primary schools of every description, the rudimental branches of music might be cultivated, at least to a certain extent, to very great advantage. This plan would not supersede the necessity of establishing regular singing schools in the ordinary way; but it would greatly facilitate the work of cultivation in such schools, and give far greater permanence to the efforts of choirs and musical associations. If music were to be generally introduced into our primary schools, the circumstance would form a new era in the progress of the art in this country.

Musical Adaptation.—The following specimen is found in one of the southern papers:—

"The psalm to which we allude was the 79th, one of the verses of which is as follows:—

"The mangled bodies of thy saints
Abroad unburied lay;
Their flesh expos'd to savage beasts,
And rav'nous birds of prey."

And the tune to which it was sung is called *Ashley*, in Rippon's Collection, with the following chorus at the end of every verse:—

"Glory, honour, praise and power,
Be unto the Lamb forever," &c.

"The inappropriateness of such a chorus to such a psalm, is too obvious to require elucidation. No choir in the universe, had it consisted of Handel, Haydn, Mozart, Cramer, and others equally scientific, could have sung such a tune to such a psalm, without producing the most disagreeable effects upon the sensibilities of the audience."

The following may go for what it chances to be worth. Babies may learn a good deal, it is true; but this is the first time we have heard of their *profound science*:—

"*Musical Prosody.*—Under this head, the Boston Palladium contains an account of the exquisite musical performances of a female child, scarcely six and a half years of age, who not only evinces mechanical skill, by executing with her little fingers some of the most complicated passages of the great masters; but exhibits more extraordinary intellectual powers, in showing her profound acquaintance with every elementary principle of the science itself.—We have been absolutely amazed at the facility with which this juvenile prodigy can not only manage the keys of a piano forte, performing in any required key, from the natural to a dozen flats and sharps; but readily solving as it were by intuition, the most intricate questions relating to the theory of music; a science, to comprehend the abstruse principles of which, requires extraordinary mental effort, even in adults. The child is a daughter of Mr. G. Graupner, for many years a worthy and respectable inhabitant of our city, and a well known professor of music."

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Western Recorder.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Whitehall, Washington county, on the 29th of June, Miss Malina Martin, in the 22d year of her age. Her illness was short, and she was not considered *dangerous*, until within a few hours before she breathed her last. As early as the 13th year of her age, she made a public profession of religion, by uniting with the congregational church in this place; and she manifested by her devotedness to the cause of Christ, that she was not only a professor, but a real *possessor*, of religion. During the revival, which, through the blessing of the Lord, has been in progress at this place for almost a year past, she exerted an influence, which, we trust, is felt not only in this, but in other worlds, and will continue to be felt forever; for, as it was expressed by a neighbouring minister at her funeral, "wherever she went, she breathed, as it were, a heavenly atmosphere, and spread a holy influence around her." In the Sabbath school she was an untiring and zealous teacher; and before her departure, she had the happiness of seeing ten in connection with her school, rejoicing in the prospect of the bliss of heaven. As the providence of the Lord presented opportunities, she would affectionately intreat her young companions to seek the salvation of their immortal souls; and then lead them to a throne of grace, and ardently pour out her soul in prayer to her heavenly Father, for their salvation; and she lived to see very many of the companions of her youth hopefully converted to the Lord. One of her young companions, who had no hope that she had ever passed from death to life herself, and was present in her expiring moments, exclaimed, when she saw she breathed no more, "O, how gladly would I exchange conditions with her!" Her anxiety for some of her nearest friends was very great. She was not a stranger to days of fasting, and she sometimes spent almost whole nights in prayer. Her afflicted parents have the consolation of that religion to support them, which says, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

No death for many years past has produced such a shock in this church and congregation; among the aged and the young; among professors and non-professors. So sudden, so unexpected a departure of one in the morning of life, endeared to all who knew her by her amiable virtues and almost unexampled piety, appears to bring *eternity sensibly near;* shows a *thin partition only*, between this and the unseen world; and makes us feel that "our life is only a vapour, that appeareth for a *little* time, and then *vanisheth* away." O, how powerfully does this solemn providence enforce our Saviour's admonition, "Be ye also *ready;* for in such an hour as *ye think not*, the Son of man cometh."

Had not this communication been too long, I should have added some remarks upon her "*dying* unto the *Lord;*" dying to promote his cause, to arrest her unconverted friends, &c. But, for the present, at least, I must desist.

This last thought of our correspondent is one of great importance; and one, too, which has seldom been insisted upon in obituary notices. Yet how obvious is it, that such a death as the above ought to prove a powerful preacher to those who survive. An individual, it seems, warns, exhorts, and entreats her acquaintances, to prepare to meet their God without delay; prays incessantly for their conversion; and then, as if to affix the last seal to her testimony, steps before them, and in a moment sinks behind the veil, to give them a visible demonstration of the dread realities of eternity. Those who would refuse to listen to the message of such a preacher of righteousness, might refuse to believe, tho' one rose from the dead. Even Christians are not careful as they should be to improve such warnings as these. Who among us *feels himself prepared* for an *immediate* summons to appear before the bar of God?

CONFESSION.

"*First go and be reconciled to thy brother; then come and offer thy gift.*"

The American Baptist Magazine contains the following extract of a letter from a minister in this country to a clergyman in England, which, though written thirty years ago, loses none of its freshness by age. It is needless to add, that it powerfully enforces the doctrine inculcated in the above text; a duty which is too often neglected:—

I remember, in a congregation where I once laboured, one of my hearers told me a story of another, but begged I would say nothing about it. This, by the way, is a *vile* way: I gave full credit to the report; this, by the way, was *wrong*. I felt very much hurt on the occasion, and expressed myself with some degree of *asperity*. This was soon carried to the offender, and lost nothing of the asperity in its passage. Reports which tend to mischief, are like snow-balls, the further they roll, the more they gather. The offender was in his turn offended. He spake also with *asperity;* said "he would not be so treated; he would be no man's slave; he was not accountable to any man; he would go no more to the meeting," &c. Soon, very soon, was all he said communicated to me. I was *assuredly* right, and would let him see that I would not be his slave; nay, I would not be *his servant*; I would call no man master on earth; I had but one master. This gentleman was one of the first characters in the meeting. He was not at the meeting the next Sabbath: I was not sorry: I secretly hoped he would never be there again. The storm began to thicken; the parties began to form; some affirmed that *he* was very censurable; others thought that I was as much so. I should have gone to see him in the first instance, and talked *to* him, not *of* him. I soon found I was wrong; but the difficulty was, how to get right. *Observe*, not to *know* what was right, but to bring myself *to do* what was right.

You must know, when I first set out on my present mode of life, my gracious Master provided me a tutor, who was to accompany me as a *Mentor*. I could not *see* him; but I could very sensibly *feel* his reproofs, and understand his admonitions. He advised me to retire with him awhile. I felt my face glow at the motion: I knew what it was for: I dreaded the severe account I was going to be brought to; but there was no avoiding it; with trembling dread I retired. "Come," said my Mentor, "sit down." I began; *he* certainly was wrong. "Stop," said my Mentor, "it is *you* I have *now* to deal with; *you* have done wrong; *you*, who by precept and example, ought to lead in the way of peace." But I ought to exhort, and reprove, and rebuke. "Stop sir," said my Mentor, "and call to mind that the snuffers on the altar should be of *pure gold*. Reproofs and rebukes come with a very ill grace from an offender." An offender! "Yes, an *offender*, and of the worst cast; an offence in you, and of this nature, is peculiarly offensive. Suppose any of your hearers in like circumstances; what advice would you give them? Suppose them offended by a brother; you would advise them to be calm, to suspend their judgment, to seek an opportunity *alone* with the supposed offender; address him in the language of love, of charity; hope it was not so bad as was expected; at least you would hope the *intention* was not bad, &c. &c. &c. Thus you should have advised your hearer; but *thus* you have not done. You have, by your conduct in this instance, injured your cause, injured your Master's cause, and, perhaps, made wounds that may never be healed. You know not, at this moment, what this once kind friend is suffering; what his dear wife, his venerable parent, each of whom, having a regard for both, can say nothing, but must suffer in silence. O! you have done wrong."

The tears gushed into my eyes; I thought of praying. "No," said my Mentor, "not yet; you should first *do* right. Go, and acknowledge your fault." I cannot. "You must, indeed you *must*." But he will treat me *roughly*. "You deserve it; you must bear it; you will, at least, have the pleasure of knowing that you did all you could, in your present circumstances, to repair the wrong you have done. When thus you have done, should you not meet forgiveness and reconciliation from him, you may apply to your offended Master, and, peradventure, you may find forgiveness and reconciliation with him." I went out with a heavy heart; experienced the full force of that truth as I went along—"The way of the transgressor is hard." I arrived at his dwelling: I entered his doors; but O, with what different sensations, when unconscious of offence. O, how painful is a guilty conscience! I found him reading; he did not lift up his head; he did not speak: I *could* not. His dear companion blushed: She trembled, she spoke. However, he read on. I attempted once and again to bring out what my Mentor charged me to do: I failed. At length—for I must come to it—I said with a faltering voice, "*You* are justified, sir, in your conduct on this occasion: I deserve it all; and all this, yea more, I can bear, with much more ease than I can the reproaches of my own heart. I am come to give this troubled heart some ease, sir, by acknowledging my error. I have done wrong, sir, in taking up a report of you, or saying any thing about you, to any but yourself: I beseech you forgive me;" and was going to add—; but he got up, his countenance suffused with tears, and would have spoken, but could not. He gave his hand, however, and it was filled with as warm a heart as ever beat in a friend's bosom: It has never cooled since, though this was many years ago. On my return, I was congratulated by my kind Mentor, and then poured out my soul to my heavenly Father, whose consoling language was—"Neither do I condemn thee; go and sin no more."

A correspondent of the Christian Guardian makes the following motion:—

"Permit me, Sir, to make a motion to the world, to divide the great assembly upon it, or in legislative phrase, to divide the house. I move then, that no one who values the eternal happiness of the soul, or the temporal happiness of the body, will subscribe to or read a publication, that either directly or indirectly jokes upon, or trifles with, or insults, the doctrines of the bible."

The time is at hand, when this, or a similar motion, will be seconded with an energy, and carried with a decision that will be felt.—*Canada Watchman.*

Salvation by grace is not a subject which grows out of date in a few months. This glorious doctrine has been the joy of the church, in all ages, on earth; and it will be the song of all that have received it in truth throughout the ages of eternity, and be pursued in the heavenly regions with ever growing admiration and delight.—*Doddrige.*

If a judgment should be removed while sin remains, it is not removed in mercy, but in anger; for, many times, God gives over punishing in displeasure, as a man throweth away the rod when his scholar is incorrigible. * When prayers are strongest, mercies are nearest.—*Bp. Reynolds.*

If we felt nothing but fears, they might make us despair; if nothing but mercies, they would make us secure. If the whole year were summer, the sap of the earth would be exhausted; if the whole were winter, it would be quite buried. The hammer *breaks* metal, and the *fire* melts it; and then you may cast it into any shape. Judgments break, mercies melt; and then, if ever, the soul is fit to be cast into God's mould.—*ib.*

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

ANCIENT GREECE.

A letter from Dr. Howe to Professor Silliman describes the isthmus of Corinth. The ancient Greeks attempted to cut a canal through this neck of land. Dr. Howe walked a mile in its bed, between the ridges of earth and stone thrown up, and then through a channel cut in the rocks, after which it disappeared. The marks of the chisel on the rocks are still visible. Remnants of the work of the ancients appear in every part of the isthmus; the immense wall built across it still remains, but is in ruins. The castle or fortress of Corinth rises to a great height, and is crowned with extensive walls and battlements. From the house in which Dr. H. resides, near the castle, can be seen the sea on both sides of the isthmus, Egina, Salamina, Attica, the lofty peaks of Parnassus, the high hills of the Morea, &c. It is curious that the castle, on the summit of a rocky mountain, is well supplied with water; about 300 ancient wells remain, most of them filled with the purest water. The once proud and powerful Corinth is in ruins; but traces of a mighty and enterprising people are seen every where; the broken columns of the ancient temples now form a part of the modern huts; and some of the latter stand upon the foundations of walls of ancient buildings, which seem everlasting; hundreds of modern houses have crumbled away in succession, and left the foundations as immoveable as ever. Dr. Howe says the old Greek historians gave a true geographical description of the country; a man can now find his way from place to place, with Strabo and Pausanias alone for guides.

CINCINNATI STEAM COACH.

A steam-coach has been recently built at Cincinnati, which is thus described in the Commercial Advertiser of that city:—"This engine, independent of the boiler, is made so compact, that a box two feet long, one foot wide, and one foot deep, would contain it if taken to pieces; and yet such is its power, it will overcome a rise of 45 feet in the mile, without any essential variation in its velocity. We rode in the carriage propelled by it on Saturday last, at the rate of fourteen to sixteen miles an hour, on a circular road. The same force would propel the same weight twenty miles an hour, and more, on a straight one, there being so much less friction. Another great improvement consists in the mode of applying the power, and another in the construction of the boiler, which is perfectly novel. Add to which the consumption of fuel does not exceed one-fourth a cord a week, to run from nine in the morning to nine in the evening. It appears, in fact, to have been reserved for a citizen of Cincinnati to bring this great improvement in travelling so near perfection."

SCIENTIFIC TRACTS.

Messrs. Carter & Hendee have sent us the first number of a series of scientific tracts, which they propose to publish, conducted by Josiah Holbrook and others. They will publish not less than 24 numbers a year, at $1.50. The first number contains 24 pages, and is a familiar essay on the nature and properties of the atmosphere. The writer puts aside all technicalities and laboured verbiage, and brings the subject down to the comprehension of all classes of the community.—These efforts to bring out science from the cloisters of learning, and down from the affected elevation of pedantry, are deserving of the notice and support of the great mass of the people whom they are designed to benefit.—*Lowell Journal.*

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

New-York.			
City Banks	par	Newark Ins. Comp'y	par
Except Franklin	broken	Trenton Banking Co.	do
Long-Island Bank	par	Rathway Far. & Mec.	do
Dutchess County	par	Salem Banking Co.	1 1-2
Lansingburgh	par	Monmouth	broken
Bank of Albany*	1-4	Franklin	do
Albany State Bank*	do	Hoboken	do
Other Albany Banks*	do	Paterson	do
Newburgh*	do	Protection & Lombard	do
Orange County	do	Jersey City,	do
Catskill	do	State, Trenton	do
Farmer's, Troy*	do	All others	1-2 a 3-8
Other Troy Banks	do	*Pennsylvania.*	
Saratoga County	do	Philadelphia Banks	1-4
Mohawk	do	York	1-2
Utica	1-2	Chester County	3-8
Geneva	do	Delaware County	do
Auburn	do	Reading	do
Ontario	do	Pittsburgh	1
Central	do	Gettysburgh	do
Chenango	do	Chambersburgh	do
Ithaca	do	Carlisle	do
Ogdensburgh	do	Lancaster	do
Jefferson County	do	Greensburgh	do
Wayne County	do	Brownville	do
Rochester	do	Silver Lake	50
Monroe County	do	Others uncertain or broken	
Livingstou County	do	*Delaware.*	
Middle District	broken	Banks of this state	1-2
Columbia, Hudson	do	*Maryland.*	
Greene County	do	Baltimore Banks	3-8
Washington & Warren	do	Somerset & Worc.	broken
Plattsburgh	do	Cumberland	do
Niagara	do	Princess Ann	do
J. Barker's Exchange	do	Elkton	do
Maine.		All others	3-4 a 1
Bath	1-2	*Dist. Columbia.*	
Waterville	do	Bank of Columbia	uncer.
Castine	broken	Alexandria Merch.	broken
Wiscasset	do	Franklin	do
Kennebeck	do	All others	3-4
Passamaquoddy	do	*Virginia.*	
Hallowell & Augusta	do	Banks of this state	3-4 a 1
All others	3-4	*N. & S. Carolina.*	
New-Hampshire.		Banks of these states	1 a 2
Banks of this state	3-8	*Georgia.*	
Vermont.		Banks of this state	2 a 3
Banks of this state	3-8	*Ohio.*	
Massachusetts.		Chilicothe	4a5
Berkshire Bank	broken	Marietta	do
Essex, Salem	do	Steubenville	do
Farmer's, Belchertown	do	Farmers & Mechanics	do
All others	3-8	New-Lancaster	do
Connecticut.		St. Clairsville	do
Norwich Bank	par	Mount-Pleasant	do
Eagle, New-Haven	broken	Western Reserve	do
Derby	do	Columbus	do
All others	1-4	Others uncertain or broken	
Rhode-Island.		*Miscellaneous.*	
Pawtucket	broken	New-Orleans Banks	3
All others	3-8	Michigan	1
New-Jersey.		Detroit	broken
State, Newark	par	Upper-Canada, York	3
Do. Elizabethtown	do	Kingston	broken
Do. New-Brunswick	do	Quebec	3
		Montreal	2

* Bills of these Banks, $20 and upwards, par.

NEW-YORK PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED FROM THE NEW-YORK PAPERS.

Ashes.		*Leather.*	
Pot, 2000lbs.	$108 25a	Sole, oak tanned, lb.	20a25
Pearl do.	116 12a	—— hemlock	18a22
Candles.		Dressed up. side	1 75a2 67
Mould	9a10	Undressed do.	1 50a2 25
Dipped	9a	*Molasses.*	
Clover-Seed.		New-Orleans, gal.	28a30
Per lb.	6a8	*Oil.*	
Coffee.		Whale, gal.	34a35
Havana	10a12	Sperm, summer	65a67
Java	13a14	—— winter	80a85
Cotton.		Linseed,	83a85
Upland	10a13	*Provisions.*	
Louisiana	11a14	Beef, mess, bbl.	9 50a9 75
Alabama	10a13	—— prime	6 25a6 75
Feathers.		Pork, mess	13 50a14 50
Live American	34a36	—— prime	9 75a10 00
Fish.		Hams, north. lb.	10a11
Dry cod, cwt.	2 25a2 37	Butter, N.Y. dairy	12a15
Scale	1 50a	Hog's Lard	10a12
Pickled, bbl.	2 50a3 00	Cheese	6a8
Mackarel, No. 1	5 00a	*Rice.*	
Shad, Con. mess	8 50a8 75	Prime, 100lbs.	2 25a2 75
Herring	2 87a2 94	*Salt.*	
Flax.		Turks-Island, bush.	45a46
American, lb.	7a8	Liverpool ground	38a40
Flour & Meal.		*Sugar.*	
N.Y. super. bbl.	5 62a5 75	Havana, white, lb.	11a14
Western (canal)	5 75a6 00	—— brown	8a9
Rye flour	3 37a3 50	New-Orleans	7a8
Indian meal	2 75a	Loaf	17a19
Grain.		Lump	15a16
Wheat, northern	1 00a1 06	*Tallow.*	
—— western	1 06a1 10	American, lb.	6a7
Rye	64a65	*Teas.*	
Corn, north yellow	58a60	Bohea, lb.	32a34
Oats	28a36	Souchong	44a75
Barley	60a68	Hyson-skin	38a75
Beans, 7 bushels	7 00a8 00	Young-Hyson	70a1 06
Hides.		Hyson	85a1 12
La Plata, lb.	15a16	Gunpowder	1 00a1 30
S. A. horse, piece	1 50a1 60	Imperial	1 00a1 30
Hops.		*Tobacco.*	
First sort, lb.	9a	Richmond, lb.	3a6
Lumber.		Cuba	14a22
Boards, p. M.	15 00a16 00	*Wines.*	
Plank, pine,	25 00a30 00	Madeira, gal.	1 25a2 25
Scantling, pine	15 00a16 00	Port	75a1 75
Do oak	20 00a25 00	Teneriffe, L. P.	82a1 25
Shingles, bundle	2 50a3 50	*Wool.*	
Oak timber, sq. ft.	20a25	Merino, Am. fl. lb.	50a60
Hoops, per M.	25 00a30 00	—— pulled	50a60
Staves, pipe	42 00a43 00	Common	18a25
—— hhd.	33 00a34 00	Spinning	18a33
—— bbl.	25 00a26 00	American Hatter's	20a28

REMOVAL.

W. & T. ROUNDEY would inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have removed from their old stand, to their new brick shop, on Jay street, a few rods west of John street bridge; where they will continue to make and keep on hand, a complete assortment of articles in their line, viz: *Cisterns, Hogsheads, Barrels, Tubs, Pails, Keelers, Kegs, &c.* Grateful for past favours, they hope, from the quality of their work, to merit a share of public patronage.

Utica, June 16, 1830. 24

ONEIDA TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE Public will understand, by the title assumed for this Establishment, that it is designed to be tributary to the great cause of Temperance; a cause which has enlisted the first talents and the purest benevolence and patriotism of our country. While the Proprietor would hope that he is not actuated by mercenary motives, in this enterprise, he would at the same time say, that in this, as in every other business of fair and honourable competition, he would solicit such a share of public patronage, as shall enable him to sustain his establishment, and thereby furnish the evidence of a growing public sentiment in favour of the doctrine of entire abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, and secure for himself the satisfaction to be derived from having contributed, in some degree, to promote so good a cause.

The location of the Temperance House is central, being opposite the Ontario Branch Bank, and near the post-office, reading-room, baths, &c. The House has recently been enlarged, and will be fitted up in good style. The best Wines, Porter, Beer, Cider, &c. will be provided at all times. Every attention will be paid to travellers that the Proprietor can bestow; and his best efforts shall be exerted to promote the comfort and supply the wants of those who may make his house their temporary home.

The House will be opened on the first day of May next. A few Gentlemen Boarders can be accommodated. N. SAFFORD.

Utica, April 6, 1830. 14

Dr. ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM,

FOR the cure of Dyspepsy, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever & Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum, will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humours, which cause indigestion, aciditie-, headach and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediatey; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation at the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

CERTIFICATES.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

I certify, that I have been afflicted for several years, with liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, pain in my breast and side, and have received the medical advice of the most celebrated physicians in England, Ireland, and New-York, which has done me no good. Providentially I have received some of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, which has given me great relief, and I am able to attend to my business. It has restored my appetite, and relieved my liver complaint, indigestion, costiveness and flatulency, and I am in better health than I have been for many years. I do believe if I had taken the Medicamentum in the early stage of my complaint, I should have been cured immediately; and I recommend it to those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with these complaints. T. O'NEIL.

From Rev. Dr. Lansing, pastor of the 2d presbyterian church in Utica:— Utica, *Jan.* 6, 1830.

Dr. Hitchcock—Dear Sir—I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums or specifics*; and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe as to materially affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, Sir, that on hearing of the state of my health, you sent me a bottle of your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on the condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition.

Your's, very truly. D. C. LANSING.

Utica, *July* 17, 1829.

Sir—I have taken Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, according to direction, for a very severe attack of gout and rheumatism in one of my feet and legs. It was so severe, that I was compelled to use a crutch, when walking. After taking the Medicamentum, I commenced getting better; and in three days I am nearly well, and have put on my shoe, and can walk without difficulty. I am so confident that it is a valuable medicine, and ought to be known, that every person afflicted with gout and rheumatism may be benefitted by it, I have thought it my duty to send you this, and hope you will introduce it into general use. A. P. PAINE.

Utica, *June* 10, 1829.

I certify that I was attacked with a very severe cholic. After taking two table spoons full of Dr. Roberts' Welch Medicamentum, I was completely cured. In two cases where I have seen it used for the cholic, it cured it in a short time. THOMAS BRYANT.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street, Utica.

July 28, 1829. 30

HITCHCOCK'S NEWLY INVENTED SNUFF.

FOR the cure and absolute relief of Catarrh, Dizziness of the Head, Nervous Headach, Fallen Sickness, and Infants troubled with Snuffles. It is an immediate relief for the above disorders, and is also found beneficial in partial attacks of the palsy, especially in elderly people; the fits having often been protracted for years. The proprietor, after more than fourteen years practice, can safely say, that he has met with nothing as a substitute for it in the above diseases. Having proved the inefficacy of a variety of catarrhal snuff in his own family, he was induced to make a trial for something more certain and efficacious, and was led to the discovery of the new invented snuff, which succeeded to admiration in his own family, and with numerous others who applied to him for relief. Numberless certificates of its good effects might be obtained; but the proprietor prefers resting it on its own merits, and the unbiassed trial of a candid public, who may wish for relief in such cases. Sold by WARNER & HARVEY, agents, Utica. *Nov.* 17, 1829. 46

PETER PARLEY's GEOGRAPHY.

HASTINGS & TRACY, publishers of the interesting little work, entitled, "Peter Parley's Method of tellin about Geography to Children," now offer it for sale, and will supply Booksellers and others on the same terms with the publishers at Hartford. The previous publications of this author are well known. From the numerous recommendations of the present work we select the following:—

By the editors of the Journal of Education—"This work is well calculated to answer the purpose for which it is written, viz. to teach the first steps of geography. Such a work is much wanted, there being no one either expressly designed for, or suited to this end. There are several valuable works for more advanced scholars, but none that is calculated to help the child easily and agreeably over the somewhat difficult grounds, which lie between the primary reading lessons and this popular and useful portion of juvenile study. The neatness and clearness of the maps, the abundant and illustrative cuts, and the free and colloquial style of Mr. Parley, together with the attractive qualities of the white paper and large print, are calculated to make the book a favourite with pupils, and we trust with their teachers. It appears to us, that schools which have the use of a book like this, must profit by it in the more rapid and thorough progress of its pupils; and as we esteem every thing that promises advantage to youth of importance, we commend this book to them, who, with ourselves, are interested in the cause of education.

By Rev. Mr. Whittelsey, principal of the Utica Seminary for Young Ladies:—"This is an admirable little book. While it happily conveys instruction, it also provides rational amusement, to the youthful mind. The youngest child that can read will not fail to be instructed by this work; and it may justly be placed among the most useful publications designed to facilitate the education of children. It is worthy of a place in every nursery, and in every primary school."

By the editor of the Albany Argus—"We seize the occasion which the issuing of the second edition of this little book affords us, to say that it is one of the most instructive & amusing, as it is also one of the most popular, of the modern works of juvenile knowledge. It gives, in the happiest manner, to a work designed chiefly for the use of schools, the attractive qualities of books of amusement. Like all the productions of this sort, from the gifted author, it is peculiarly adapted, in the language and illustrations, to the capacities and the instruction of children."

By the editors of the Albany Daily Advertiser:—"It seems to us to be one of the best elementary books ever written, and calculated most eminently to advance youth in the knowledge of geography. It contains nine maps, together with seventy-five engravings, representing the costume, customs, &c. of different nations, and views of noted public buildings. The questions and descriptions cannot but interest children; and being interested, they must learn." *Utica, June 15, 1830.*

FARMERS' HOTEL.

D. M. BRAMAN informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed to the new and elegant stand, on the corner of Washington and LaFayette streets, a few rods west of his *old* stand on Genesee street, where he keeps a PUBLIC HOTEL, for the accommodation of Farmers, Travellers, Citizens, and all who may favour him with a call. He tenders his acknowledgments to a liberal public for past favours, and solicits the continuance of their patronage at his new location, which is fitted up in the best possible manner for the accommodation of customers. The House is 60 by 45 feet, three stories high, agreeably and appropriately divided into rooms, and elegantly furnished. The Barns, Sheds, &c. are new, easy of access, and every way convenient. Suffice it to say, his establishment is inferior to none. ☞ BOARD by the day, week, or month.

Utica, August 18, 1829. 33

NOTICE.

FOR the accommodation of those who wish to loan money for short periods, I will receive money in deposit at my Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 53, Genesee street, and allow interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, for all sums that remain in my hands one month or more; giving the persons so depositing, liberty to withdraw their money at any time at sight. It is understood, however, that if the money is drawn out within one month, no interest will be allowed.

WILLIAM CLARKE.

Utica, Jan. 1, 1829. 93

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has removed his Medical Dispensary, to No. 39, Genesee st. where he will keep Dr. Roberts' WELCH MEDICAMENTUM for sale; and also at the druggist stores of Hitchcock & Swan, J. & W. Williams, Warner & Harvey, and H. Storrs & Co. Genesee street.

The Public are requested to take notice, that in future, every bottle put up by him will have his signature on the label which is on each bottle, and no others will be genuine. It is requested that this may be particularly noticed, as some envious, malicious adversary has made false assertions relating to its origin, preparation, and composition. The Subscriber assures the Public, that its composition is known only by him; and it gives him great pleasure that he is able to say, that in the short term of six months, since this medicine was offered for sale, it has been the means of restoring a number of valuable members of society to their usefulnes in life; and he is constantly receiving the most cheering accounts of its great benefits. He could publish a volume of letters and certificates, were it necessary; but it is believed that the respectable letters and certificates already published will be sufficient. The bottles heretofore sent to my accredited agents, without my signature, are of the same quality as those with it.

The use of the Medicamentum is particularly recommended on the commencement of the warm season, and during its continuance, to prevent all bilious disorders and complaints of the bowels. It is recommended by physicians of the first respectability, to use gentle laxatives during that time, and medicines that support the stomach and bowels, and produce healthy secretions and excretions; and no medicine is better calculated to produce these effects than the Welch Medicamentum.

Utica, April 6, 1830. M. HITCHCOCK.

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

TO THE PUBLIC.—In consequence of the numerous frauds and impositions practised in reference to my medicine, I am again induced to change the form of my Bottles. In future, the Panacea will be put in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass, "Swaim's Panacea, Philada." These bottles are much stronger than those heretofore used, and will have but one label, which covers the cork, with my own signature on it, so that the cork cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine, when my signature is visible; *to counterfeit which will be punishable as forgery.*

The increasing demand for this celebrated medicine, has enabled me to reduce the price to *Two Dollars* per bottle, thus bringing it within the reach of the indigent.

My Panacea requires no encomium. Its astonishing effects and wonderful operation have drawn, both from patients, and medical practitioners of the highest respectability, the most unqualified approbation, and established for it a character which envy's pen, though dipped in gall, can never tarnish. The false reports concerning this valuable medicine, which have been so diligently circulated by certain physicians, have their origin either in *envy*, or in the mischievous effects of the *spurious imitations*. The Proprietor pledges himself to the public, and gives them the most solemn assurance, that this medicine contains neither mercury nor any other deleterious drug.

The Public are cautioned not to purchase my Panacea, except from myself, my accredited agents, or persons of known respectability; and all those will consequently be without excuse, who shall purchase from any other persons. September, 1828. Wm. SWAIM.

WARNER & HARVEY, sole agents for Utica.

Utica, February, 1830. 51

Dr. STERRY's HAIR REGENERATOR, AND PURIFIER OF THE SKIN.

DR. Sterry, after much attention to the important subject of preserving the human hair, has, after many experiments, chemical and physical, been able to discover an article, which is now offered with the greatest confidence for the toilet, as the best thing ever discovered, from its softening and penetrating quality, to produce a good head of hair; to prevent it from falling out when baldness is apprehended; to restore it, when baldness has taken place, and to prevent it from turning grey. It is more nourishing than pomatum, antique oil, or Cologne water. It is a beautiful article for ladies' curls; it makes the hair soft and lively, and produces an uncommon brilliancy. When used on the skin, it softens it, and removes all sunburn, tan, freckles, pimples, redness and roughness whatever. It is superior to any cosmetic, as it leaves the skin a natural freshness and blooming appearance; whereas rouge closes the pores, and causes wrinkles and roughness, and requires renewing every day.

Sold by M. HITCHCOCK, at his Medical Dispensary, No. 39, Genesee street.

Utica, July 28, 1829. 30

ODONTICA,

A SPECIFIC FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

THIS article is offered to the public, in the full belief that it will be found superior to any thing of the kind ever before used. It will in most cases relieve the pain in a very short time, and has been known in numerous instances, to entirely remove that most excruciating disease, the nervous tooth-ache. It will also remove tartar from the teeth, fasten those that have become loosened, and promote a healthy state of the teeth and gums. It is extracted from a vegetable substance; is warranted to contain no injurious ingredients, and the venders are authorised to sell it at a low price.

Sold wholesale and retail, by WARNER & HARVEY, agents for Utica. *March* 10, 1829. 10

TO HATTERS.

FINISHING BLOCKS, of the best quality, and newest fashions, may be had at the Subscriber's shop in Whitesborough, or of the principal Hatters in Utica.

July 28, 1830. L. HOLBROOK.

DEFAULT being made in